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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1918-19

(Ending 30th June 1919)

Karnataka State Archives,
(Department of Library)
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BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1919

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1918-19 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1919.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

i. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja paid two visits to Northern India. On the first occasion, His Highness left for Kashmir on the 3rd July and returned to Mysore on the 25th September 1918. On the second occasion, His Highness left Mysore on the 6th January and after visiting Benares, Calcutta, Darjeeling and other places, returned to Bangalore on the 6th March 1919; and after a short stay at Bangalore, His Highness arrived at Mysore on the 17th March 1919. His Highness stayed at Ootacamund from the 5th to 28th May 1919.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's movements.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja stayed at Ootacamund from the 15th to 23rd September 1918, from the 10th April to 28th May and from the 2nd to 8th June 1919. During his trip to Bombay in January 1919, His Highness paid a visit to the Stud Farm at Ahmednagar.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

3. Besides the usual visits to Mysore in connection with the Dasara and His Highness's Birthday celebrations, the Dewan Sir M. Visvesvaraya visited Mysore in July 1918 and again in December 1918. He also visited Devarayadurg in September 1918 and Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts in November in connection with the influenza epidemic and the food supply. Sir Visvesvaraya having gone on leave for six months from the 10th December 1918, the Officiating Dewan, Mr. A. R. Banerji, visited Mysore in that month in connection with the food situation and Tumkur, Hassan and Kadur districts in January 1919. He paid a visit to Bombay in May 1919. Sir Visvesvaraya retired from State service on the 10th June 1919 at the end of his leave.

4. The tours of the Members of Council during the year related mainly to the supervision of measures pertaining to the prevention and cure of influenza and the conserving and supply of the staple food grains, *viz.*, rice and ragi.

5. The Second Member of Council, Mr. A. R. Banerji, visited Devanhalli, Dodballapur, Nelamangala, Magadi, Attibele, Anekal and Hoskote in the Bangalore District and Malur, Kolar, Mulbagal, Srinivaspur, Chintamani and Chikballapur in the Kolar district in November 1918 and Shimoga between 29th November and 2nd December 1918.

6. The Extra Member of Council, Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, visited Sivasamudram in August, Hessarghatta in September, Seringapatam, Bannur, Sosale and T.-Narsipur in October, Krishnarajasagara works, Seringapatam, French Rocks, Melkote and Nagamangala in November 1918, Holalkere, Chitaldrug,

Davangere, Harihar, Shimoga, Honnali, Benkipur and Bhatkal in January 1919, Shimoga in February, Bowringpet in March and Krishnarajasagara works and Seringapatam in June 1919.

7. The Third Member of Council, Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, made tours of inspection in the Bangalore district in January, Mysore and Kolar districts in January and February, Kolar district in March, Hassan district in April, Kadur District in May and Shimoga district in June 1919. The tours in May and June 1919 were undertaken for a local study of the conditions of the Malnad with a view to improve the organization and working of the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

ii. Political.

The British Resident.

8. During the year, the Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

9. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable to the British Government was paid on the appointed dates.

Mysore and the War.

10. The Mysore Imperial Service Lancers and Imperial Service Transport Corps continued to fight to the end in the European War and played a gallant part in achieving a glorious victory in one of the encounters with the enemy a few days before the Armistice was concluded. It is a matter for gratification that the Imperial Service Lancers have been selected by the Imperial Government to form part of the Army of Occupation in Palestine.

Recruitment.

11. With the signing of the Armistice, the special recruiting operations in the State were ordered to cease. The total number of men recruited between the 16th July and 21st November 1918 was 1,862.

Free contribution for war expenses.

12. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja contributed Rs. 1½ lakhs towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and a sum of £ 4,000 towards the King George's Fund for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, etc. The total contribution of the State towards the expenses of the War from the commencement amounted to about Rs. 74 lakhs, exclusive of the extra expenditure incurred on the Mysore Imperial Service Troops deputed for active service.

iii. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

13. As in the previous year, there were two sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly. Owing to the prevalence of influenza in an epidemic form all over the State at the time, only 88 out of 291 members were present at the Dasara Session of the Assembly held on the 17th October 1918, and the session dispersed on the opening day after a discussion of the food situation and the measures necessary to combat the epidemic of influenza and relieve the public distress.

14. The privilege of interpellation granted to the Assembly in a Government Order of the 22nd April 1918 was exercised for the first time in this session and 16 questions received from the members were answered in the Assembly.

15. At the supplementary session held on the 28th April 1919 and four subsequent days, 160 members were present and the general subjects proposed for discussion at the Dasara Session and 51 new subjects were discussed. The draft budget for the year 1919-20 was discussed by the members on the 30th April and 1st May 1919.

16. Fourteen questions received from members as interpellations were also answered at this session.

iv. The Mysore Economic Conference.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

17. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference met six times during the year and reviewed the work of the several agencies connected with the Conference.

18. The work of the District and Taluk Progress Committees during the year was on the whole satisfactory, though it was considerably handicapped owing to the prevalence of influenza.

Agricultural Committee.

19. Of the subjects considered by the Agricultural Committee during the year, the most important related to—

(*a*) the increase of food production in the State in order to meet the situation brought about by the failure of the monsoons and the increasing difficulties of transport,
(*b*) the formation of a Land Bank,
(*c*) the improvement of live-stock, and
(*d*) the development of sugar-cane and other commercial crops.

20. In regard to the increase of food crops, action was taken to throw open, for cultivation, Excise and Amrut Mahal Reserves, to permit temporary cultivation in the beds of breached tanks, to establish seed depots in the taluk headquarters and to increase the staff of the Agricultural Department for ensuring timely help to raiyats. Sugar-cane cultivation received an impetus by the adoption of special measures for its extension under certain selected tanks and the formation of Sugar-cane Growers' Associations in certain districts. With a view to afford further facilities for the improvement of live-stock, the rules for the encouragement of horse, pony and cattle breeding were revised and made more liberal. An experimental fruit garden was started on the Bababudan Hills for acclimatising foreign varieties of fruit plants and arrangements were made for training literate students in practical gardening as well as in the higher branches of horticulture and for the grant of loans for encouraging the industry.

Education Committee.

21. Twenty-one new schemes were investigated and nine old ones were further developed. The most important items of work which engaged the attention of the Committee were—

A. Schemes sanctioned by Government.

A scheme for visual instruction.

B. Proposals made.

(1) The revision of rules for the distribution of scholarships among backward classes.
(2) The education of adult women, as well as measures for promoting higher education of women in general.
(3) The improvement of weaving schools.
(4) The opening of agricultural classes in Lower Secondary Schools.
(5) The introduction of optional industrial courses in Secondary Schools.
(6) The publication of suitable text books on moral education and of Ladies' and Children's Magazines.
(7) A scheme for the delivery of popular lectures.

C. Experimental work.

(1) The improvement of existing City Libraries, grants to District and Taluk Libraries and supply of Travelling Libraries to Taluk Progress Committees.
(2) The opening of a Physical Culture Institute.

22. There were 97 Home Industries classes with 1,661 pupils at the end of March 1919, where 26 industries were being taught. The two Home Industries Institutes at Mysore and Bangalore registered 157 and 140 home workers respectively and held demonstrations in industries such as knitting, hem-stitching, matchbox making etc. A tailoring class was opened in the Cottage and Home Industries Institute, Bangalore.

Industries and Commerce Committee.

23. The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Mysore in October 1918 was an All-India Exhibition. Valuable exhibits relating to the minor and cottage industries carried on in Japan as well as good specimens of local handicrafts were exhibited. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned for each district for experimental work connected with the development of rural industries. Seven loans amounting to Rs. 79,600 and 4 loans amounting to Rs. 19,100 were sanctioned during the year, by the Government and the Committee, respectively, for industrial purposes. Three scholarships of Rs. 50 each, one for practical training in cabinet making and two in workshop practice, were awarded during the year. A Modern Hindu

Hotel was started at Tumkur bringing the total number of such hotels to 5 at the close of the year. A brick factory on improved lines was established in Mysore by private enterprise. The nucleus of a Commercial Museum was formed and temporarily located in the Exhibition Buildings, Mysore, and arrangements were made for collecting exhibits therefor.

24. On the Committee's recommendation, a Board for Chemical and Industrial Research and Scientific Advice was established by Government with a view to carry on investigations into the most promising chemical industries for which raw materials are available in the State.

25. A scheme for helping weavers through Co-operative Societies was sanctioned and a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 provided for granting help to weavers in Bangalore City and other parts of the State.

26. For promoting the development of industries in a more rapid manner and providing adequate financial assistance to private industrialists, two new funds were constituted by Government called the "Industrial Investment Fund" and the "Industrial Development Fund."

Conference work.

27. The tenth session of the Conference was held at Mysore on the 10th June 1919 and three subsequent days during the Birthday festivities of His Highness the Maharaja. Of the 68 subjects on the agenda, 30 were discussed and resolutions recorded thereon.

v. Important Administrative Measures of a General Nature.

Efficiency Audit Branch.

28. A supplement to the Manual of General Circulars and Standing Orders was issued. The revision of the Excise Manual made progress. Five manuals submitted by Heads of Departments were revised, of which the Revenue Commissioner's Office Manual and the Police Manual, Volume III, were passed and issued. Other manuals and certain bulletins were also issued.

29. Inspection rules for the several offices of the Sanitary Department were scrutinized and passed.

30. A beginning was made under the scheme of audit of work of offices by the Efficiency Audit staff and 14 offices in Bangalore were inspected. The working of the Disposal Number System was examined in 5 District Offices and the staff therein were trained.

Local Self-Government.

31. The constitution of the Taluk and District Boards was defined in accordance with the provisions of the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation, VI of 1918, and rules were framed making due provision for the representation of important interests and communities on these Boards. Eight hundred and fifty-eight Village Panchayets, which superseded the Union Panchayets constituted under the Local Boards Regulation of 1902, were notified and rules issued for the conduct of their duties as well as for the levy of shop and house-taxes in them.

32. The non-Regulation municipalities ceased to exist with effect from the 1st July 1918, and, in accordance with the amended Municipal Regulation, V of 1918, the municipalities in the State were re-classified, resulting in 2 city, 29 town and 71 minor municipalities. With the object of securing the due representation of all interests and of extending the franchise, revised rules were issued for the election of members to these local bodies. Several of the town and minor municipal councils were permitted to elect their own Vice-Presidents and facilities afforded to others to take a similar step. The question of revising taxation in municipal areas was also considered.

vi. Miscellaneous.

Food supply operations.

33. In modification of the arrangements for controlling civil supplies, made in May 1918, the Deputy Director of Commerce was, in July 1918, appointed Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices and Controller of Tanning Materials, in addition to his own duties. In November 1918, a separate Food Controller was appointed and the duties and responsibilities of the Director of Civil Supplies and of the Food Controller were defined. In February 1919, both the offices were amalgamated.

34. The chief measures adopted during the year to meet the acute food situation were:—

(1) Controlling the movement of the principal food grains within the State and also their export outside.
(2) Commandeering local stocks of foodstuffs.
(3) Supplementing local stocks by imports from outside the State.
(4) Fixing maximum wholesale and retail rates for the sale of rice and ragi.
(5) Distribution of rice and ragi at concessional rates to the poor in Bangalore and Mysore cities and other district headquarters and
(6) Sale of food grains through Co-operative Societies.

Towards the close of the year, the situation having improved, the restrictions regarding prices and also the movement of grains within the State were gradually relaxed, reserving only the power of commandeering stocks whenever necessary.

35. Advances amounting to 19½ lakhs of rupees were sanctioned by Government in connection with these operations, of which nearly 15 lakhs remained unadjusted at the end of the year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

i. Occupied Area and Tenure.

Extent of arable lands.

1. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey was 18,861,218 acres as against 18,867,443 acres during 1917-18. Of this, 1,382,055 acres were alienated lands held wholly or partly rent free. The area of unalienated lands inclusive of minor inams was 17,479,163 acres of which 8,871,248 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste and the balance (*i.e.* 8,607,915 acres) constituted the area of land available for cultivation.

Area under occupation.

2. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,839,810 acres representing 91·1 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year, there was an increase of 37,689 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

3. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,159,017 with an area of 7,373,585 acres giving an average of 6·4 acres per holding.

ii. Land Survey and Settlement.

Original survey and classification.

4. During the year under report, original measurement was attempted in 2 inam villages, and lands in 9 inam villages in the Hole-Narsipur and Heggaddevankote taluks were classed, the total survey numbers dealt with being 590 measuring 2,299 acres.

Revision survey.

5. Five measuring establishments were employed during the year on resurvey work, which was carried out in 9 different taluks, *viz.*, Sidlaghatta, Devanhalli, Kolar, Chintamani, Bagepalli, Dodballapur, Bangalore, Mudgere and Hunsur. The operations in these taluks extended to 747 villages comprising 80,085 fields with an area of 664,217 acres, or 1,038 square miles. Out of these, 6,646 survey numbers were newly formed by sub-division. In addition to this, miscellaneous sub-division work outside the scope of the regular resurvey operations was carried out in 119 villages of the Nelamangala, Koppa and Arsikere taluks.

Reclassification.

6. Reclassification of water supply to wet and garden lands was carried out in the Chikmagalur, Hole-narasipur and Heggaddevankote taluks and in the portion of the original Mudgere taluk left over at the close of the previous field season. The total reclassification work extended to 36,813 fields with an area of 131,656 acres in 749 villages. Out of these, 8,281 fields situated in the Malnad portion of the Chikmagalur taluk were dealt with under the special Malnad Rules and 3,867 were coffee holdings.

Revision settlement.

7. Revised settlement was introduced into the Nelamangala and Chiknayakanhalli taluks, resulting in an increase of Rs. 9,747 or 8·25 per cent in the former taluk and Rs. 7,201 or 6·28 per cent in the latter, over the collections under the previous settlement. The revised rates are reported to have been accepted with satisfaction by the raiyats.

Survey maps.

8. The maps of 292 resettled villages and of 25 inam villages were printed and issued during the year, leaving a balance of 306 to be printed and issued. Maps of 515 villages were reprinted to replenish the exhausted stock. The total number of maps issued by the Department till the end of last year was 33,698.

Potgi settlement.

9. Revision of *potgi* based on collections under revised assessments was effected in the Maddagiri and Shimoga taluks and in some villages of the Kumsi sub-taluk and the Sidlaghatta and Mudgere taluks. A decennial revision of *potgi* was effected in respect of 9 taluks and of portions of 6 other taluks. The remuneration payable to village officers in 13 inam villages was settled and two supplementary cases in two taluks were also dealt with.

Cost of the department.

10. The total cost of the department for the year was Rs. 1,85,084 as against Rs. 1,70,644 in the previous year.

iii. Land Revenue.

Alienation.

11. The extent of assessed land granted and assigned free of assessment for public and other purposes during the year was as shown below:—

		Acres.	Guntas.
1.	For new village sites and for village extensions ...	526	31
2.	For other purposes, such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure etc.	110	...
3.	For the improvement of tanks, construction of Gokattes *etc.*	14	10
4.	For the improvement of roads	10	19
	Total ...	661	20

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

12. An extent of 27,579 acres assessed at Rs. 28,412 was newly taken up for cultivation and an extent of 10,426 acres assessed at Rs. 12,329 was relinquished during the year, as against 48,493 and 16,252 acres respectively in the previous year. There was a net increase in the cultivated area of 17,153 acres assessed at Rs. 16,083.

Area under cultivation.

13. Exclusive of inam villages and jaghirs, the area under cultivation or the net area cropped during the year was 5,887,520 acres as against 6,436,789 acres in 1917-18. Of this, 681,270 acres were devoted to the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane as against 861,448 acres in the previous year.

Land Revenue Demand.

14. The actual demand of the State under Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 1,09,47,184 as against Rs. 1,09,27,385 in 1917-18. Inclusive of the arrears of the previous years, the total demand of Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 1,24,47,922 as against Rs. 1,24,61,879 in the previous year. Out of this demand, a sum of Rs. 3,43,142 was partly remitted and partly written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,21,04,780 as the net demand.

Collections.

15. The collection during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,00,72,101 leaving a balance of Rs. 20,32,679 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 83·2 as against 87·8 in the previous year.

Coercive processes

16. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 115,000 as against 90,297 in the previous year. The majority of them were as usual merely demand notices. The amount of arrears collected by the issue of mere notices was Rs. 10,52,072 as against Rs. 8,28,534 in 1917-18 or 95·5 per cent of the total amount of Rs. 11,01,544 realised through coercive processes.

Revenue money order system.

17. The number of cases in which land revenue was remitted by means of Revenue money orders during the year was 1,581, the amount involved being Rs. 20,666 (excluding certain taluks) as against 1,760 involving Rs. 23,602 in the previous year. The largest use of the system was made in the Mysore district as in the previous year.

iv. Inam Settlement.

Original work.

18. During the year, 5 land inams comprising 16 acres and 33 guntas assessed at Rs. 16-5-8 were newly confirmed with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 4. Two whole inam villages and 32 minor land inams in Government villages were resumed to Government and struck off the inam registers during the year; the inam revenue was thereby reduced by Rs. 78-15-0, while there was a corresponding increase of Rs. 781-6-10 under Land Revenue in the shape of assessment.

Revision of quit-rent, etc.

19. One whole inam village and 25 minor inams were revised during the year. The net result of the revision was that the combined quit-rent was reduced by Rs. 2-0-0.

Registers, title-deeds, etc.

20. The number of quit-rent registers prepared during the year was 25 for confirmed cases, and 170 for resumed and struck off cases. Besides these, 250 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued during the year on the basis of *Purvani Tarav Patriks*, Government orders, etc. Thirty-four final title-deeds for minor inams in Government villages were issued during the year. Out of the 22 taluks into which the revision survey settlement had been introduced up to the end of the year 1914-15, the revised final quit-rent register of one taluk (late Koratagere, now portion of Tumkur) was compared with

the *Jodidar Patriks*, differences were investigated and necessary alterations effected in the quit-rent register. This work was completed in all the taluks except the Bangalore taluk and a portion of the Tumkur taluk. Besides the above, the final quit-rent registers of the late Nelamangala and Chiknayakanhalli taluks were over-hauled and brought up-to-date, when the revision survey settlements were conducted in those taluks in the course of the year.

Cost of the department.

21. The cost of the Department for the year was Rs. 3,964 as against Rs. 3,487 in the year previous. The total cost of the department from 1868 to the end of the year under report was Rs. 12,07,966 and the total annual recurring revenue, Rs. 2,69,258.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

i. Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

General

1. The usual number of 21 additional members continued on the Mysore Legislative Council during the year, except for three short intervals when there were only 20, 19 and 20 members respectively.

2. Orders were passed during the year conferring on the members the privilege to move and discuss resolutions relating to matters of general administrative interest, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Government may deem fit to impose in the public interest.

3. There were eight bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*—

(1) A Bill further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.
(2) A Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
(3) The Mysore Easements Bill.
(4) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.
(5) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(6) A Bill to amend the Village Offices Regulation, 1908.
(7) The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill.
(8) A Bill further to amend the Village Courts Regulation, 1913.

To these, eight were added during the year, *viz.*,

(1) A Bill to extend the tenure of the present additional members of the Legislative Council.
(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation.
(3) The Mysore Income Tax Bill.
(4) A Bill for the regulation of traffic and the preservation of the surface of public roads and places in Mysore.
(5) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
(6) A Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.
(7) A Bill to amend the law relating to Paper Currency in Mysore.
(8) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

4. A list of the laws passed during the year is given in Appendix II and their subject matter is dealt with below.

5. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill, which was pending the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of the previous year, received sanction during the year. The Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899, the Regulation to amend the Regulation for avoiding loss by the default of Public Accountants and the Regulation further to amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888, were passed into law under Section 14 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation.

6. The Mysore Paper Currency (Emergency) Regulation was passed as an emergency measure under Section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

B. Legislative Enactments.

LAWS PASSED.

7. *The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.*—This Regulation is intended to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1905, suitably to bring it into conformity with the British Indian Act of 1912, with such modifications as are deemed necessary to suit local conditions. Regulation VII of 1918.

8. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.*— By this Regulation, the minimum period of absence without leave required to Regulation VIII of 1918.

constitute desertion was reduced temporarily from two months to 21 days so as to keep up the strength of the forces at its maximum during the war.

Regulation IX of 1918.

9. *A Regulation to extend the tenure of the present additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council.*—The term of the members of the Legislative Council was extended from two to three years by Regulation II of 1917 so that the election of members to the Legislative Council by the Representative Assembly as well as the District electorates might synchronise with the election of members to the Representative Assembly. The term of the then existing members was thus extended till 1st November 1918 under the belief that election to the Representative Assembly would take place by that date. But in April 1918, Government ordered the postponement of the general election of members to the Representative Assembly for one year. Hence this Regulation was passed extending the term of the existing members by another year, *viz.*, up to 1st November 1919.

Regulation X of 1918.

10. *A Regulation further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.*—The Regulation provides for proof of wills by probates granted by the Courts of the State and of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Regulations XI of 1918 and V of 1919.

11. *The Mysore Paper Currency (Emergency) Regulation and the Mysore Paper Currency Regulation.*—Before the passing of the Emergency Regulation, paper currency was not legal tender in places within the State except Bangalore City. Owing to shortage of rupees and of metallic currency, it was considered desirable to make the currency notes of the Government of India legal tender by a Regulation passed under Section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907. Regulation XI of 1918 was accordingly passed, making universal currency notes and other currency notes of the Government of India, issued within the Madras Circle of issue, legal tender in the Mysore State. The provisions of this Emergency Regulation have been placed permanently on the Statute Book by Regulation V of 1919.

Regulation XII of 1918.

12. *A Regulation to amend the Regulation for avoiding loss by the default of Public Accountants, 1893.*—This Regulation is the outcome of a suggestion made by the Postmaster-General of Madras. In a particular instance, it was not possible to take summary process under Regulation I of 1893 against the sureties residing within the State as the postal employee in default was employed outside the State. This Regulation is intended to cover such cases.

Regulation I of 1919.

13. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.*—This Regulation is intended to empower the Deputy Commissioner in respect of Palace lands under Government management and the Palace Controller in respect of lands under the direct management of the Palace to exercise all the powers conferred on a Deputy Commissioner by the Revenue Code in respect of unalienated lands.

Regulation II of 1919.

14. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.*—This Regulation is intended to raise the maximum number of members of the Senate and the Council of the University from 60 to 70 and from 12 to 15 respectively.

Regulation III of 1919.

15. *A Regulation further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.*—Section 6 of the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911, required at least one-fourth of the number of the elected members of the Tank Panchayet to be elected by owners of dry lands. As this number could not be had in some cases from among the qualified voters, the Regulation was amended, fixing one-fourth as the maximum instead of being the minimum.

Regulation IV of 1919.

16. *The Mysore Easements Regulation, 1919.*—This Regulation assimilates the law in the State to that of the neighbouring provinces of British India by adopting the Indian Easements Act with certain modifications with regard to prescriptive right to light.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.

17. The following paragraphs of the sub-section give a brief summary of the exact scope of the Rules or Notifications passed during the year under each of the various enactments noted in the margin.

(1) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871.

18. Directs the levy of specified rates of fine on animals seized within the area of the Jagalur Municipality.

19. (*a*) Fixes under Section 112 for a period of thirty years the assessment imposed under the re-settlement in 261 villages originally constituting the old Chiknayakanhalli taluk (now forming part of Chiknayakanhalli, Tiptur and Gubbi taluks) and in 236 villages originally constituting the old Nelamangala taluk (now forming part of Nelamangala, Bangalore and Magadi taluks.) (2) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

(*b*) Extends the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code to Karagallu village in Arkalgud taluk and to the jodi villages of Kodihalli and Mallenahalli in Magadi taluk.

20. (*a*) Adds a new clause to Schedule 1 of the Arms Rules of 1917 regarding Representative Assembly members of 20 years' standing. (3) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

(*b*) Exempts the Curator, Government Museum, the Deputy and Assistant Comptrollers to Government, the Station Master, Harnahalli Road Station and Mr. Veera Setti, Taluk Board Member, Turuvekere, from the operation of the prohibitions contained in Sections 8 and 9 of the Regulation in respect of certain arms specified.

21. Extends, under Section 127, the provisions of Sections 81 to 112 to all the Steam Tramways worked by the Mysore State Railway Department. (4) The Mysore Railways Regulation, IV of 1894.

22. Under Section 2, clause 8 of the Regulation, delegates the power of the Chief Controlling Revenue authority to the Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore. (5) The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

23. (*a*) Constitutes eighteen blocks into State Forests in the districts of Shimoga, Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur and Chitaldrug. (6) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*b*) Constitutes three blocks in Hassan district into Village Forests.

(*c*) Prohibits under Section 35, clause (ix), beating, driving for game or killing or capturing game by setting nets, etc., within District Forests without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner.

24. (*a*) Directs the amendment of rules relating to methylated spirits. (7) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

(*b*) Prescribes the form for receipts to be granted to licensed vendors for payment of duty leviable under Section 17.

(*c*) Raises the duty on ganja from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17-8-0 with effect from the 1st July 1919.

(*d*) Prohibits the sale of medicated wine and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards of proof spirit except under a license granted by the Deputy Commissioner.

(*e*) Delegates certain powers, under Section 4(*g*) of the Regulation, to the Excise Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and District Excise Officers.

25. Sanctions certain amendments to the table of fees payable under the Regulation. (8) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

26. Vaccination was declared compulsory for various periods in 14 Municipalities and in the area under the control of the Village Panchayet of Huliyar. (9) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

27. (*a*) Fifty-three local areas were constituted permanent municipalities and the limits of the municipalities of Chamrajnagar and T.-Narsipur were altered. (10) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906 as amended by Regulation V of 1918.

(*b*) Seventy-two municipal councils were declared minor municipal councils, being excepted from the operation of certain specified sections of the Regulation and their strength and composition were also fixed.

(*c*) Election rules for minor municipalities, town municipalities and city municipalities were framed.

(*d*) Rules were prescribed for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of city municipal councils and of municipal councils other than a city municipal council.

(*e*) An addition was made to paragraph (1) of rule 19 of the Municipal Election Rules, 1909.

(*f*) The application of certain sections to the town municipal councils of Shimoga and Davangere was ordered.

(*g*) Five municipal councils were re-constituted and orders were passed fixing the strength and composition of seven municipal councils. The constitution of the Bangalore City Municipal Council and of the Hassan Municipal Council was revised.

(11) The Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

28. Tank Panchayets were constituted in respect of eleven tanks.

(12) The Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

29. Amendments to rule 2 and clause 3 (*c*) of rule 13 of the Motor Vehicles Rules were issued.

(13) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

30. Village courts were established in 14 villages and 9 villages were grouped under one village court. The village court at Hiriyur was abolished.

(14) The Criminal Tribes Regulation, VII of 1916.

31. The tribe known as *Korachars* in the Kolar district was declared a criminal tribe and the members thereof were directed to notify their places of residence and the tribe known as *Gantichors* in the State was also declared a criminal tribe and their movements were restricted to the taluks where they were residing at the time.

(15) The Negotiable Instruments Regulation, VII of 1917.

32. Monday the 7th October 1918, Wednesday the 13th November 1918 and Monday the 27th November 1918 were declared public holidays. The holidays for 1919 were declared.

(16) The Mysore Companies Regulation, VIII of 1917.

33. (*a*) Rules were framed under Sections 144 (2), 151 and 248 of the Regulation.

(*b*) The members of certain institutions and associations were declared to be entitled to be appointed as auditors of companies in the State.

(17) The Defence of India Regulation, I of 1918.

34. Certain additions and amendments were made to the Defence of India Rules.

(18) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, VI of 1918.

35. (*a*) Village Panchayets were established in 101 villages in the Bangalore district, 71 villages in the Tumkur district, 32 villages in the Kadur district, 105 villages in the Shimoga district, 112 villages in the Hassan district, 220 villages in the Mysore district, 98 villages in the Chitaldrug district and 121 villages in the Kolar district.

(*b*) Rules were issued (1) regarding the strength of Village Panchayets, (2) for the election of a chairman for the same and (3) for the conduct of proceedings of Local Boards, for the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents thereof and for the regulation of their powers. Rules were also framed (1) for the election of the Village Panchayets, (2) for the conduct of proceedings in Village Panchayets and for the employment of officers and servants, (3) regarding the constitution of Local Boards and election of members thereto, (4) for the guidance of Village Panchayets and Taluk Boards in respect of the preparation and submission of the Panchayet Budget Estimates to Taluk Boards as well as for the custody of and expenditure from the Village Fund and (5) for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in making recommendations for enfranchising recognized associations.

(*c*) Orders were passed (1) requiring the Assistant Commissioner, Amildar or Deputy Amildar, as the case may be, to be the President of the Taluk Board and also requiring the Vice-President to be elected and (2) fixing the strength of the several District Boards and Taluk Boards.

(19) The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, VII of 1918.

36. Certain powers were conferred on the Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

ii. Military.

Force.

37. The Military Force of the State consisted of two regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Lancers stationed at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, three regiments of infantry and one bullock train of Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Sanctioned strength. (Appendix III)

38. The sanctioned combatant strength including medical and veterinary officers, farriers and ward orderlies, was 3,881 consisting of 923 in the Imperial Service Lancers, 398 in the Mysore Horse, 1,812 in the three regiments of Infantry and 748 in the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Actual strength. (Appendix III)

39. The actual combatant strength on the 30th June 1919 was 3,318, excluding supernumeraries and extras for Field and Depot in the Imperial Service Lancers and the Imperial Service Transport Corps. The actual combatant strength of the Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Horse excluding supernumeraries fell short of the sanctioned strength by 4 commissioned officers, 8 non-commissioned officers and 104 rank and file, that of the Infantry Regiments by 7 commissioned officers, 19 non-commissioned officers and 311 men and that of the Imperial Service Transport Corps by 3 commissioned officers, 22 non-commissioned officers and 73 men excluding supernumeraries. The actual number of combatant officers and men in each branch of the service including supernumeraries is shown below:—

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Men
Cavalry ...	45	176	1,020
Infantry ...	53	365	1,057
Transport Corps ...	15	99	558

Composition of the Force.

40. Out of the total number of 1,451 officers and men including non-combatants but excluding supernumeraries in the cavalry regiments, 539 were Muhammadans and 563 Mahrattas; of the total strength of 1,547 officers and men in the infantry regiments, 605 were Muhammadans and 184 Mahrattas and of the total number of 784 officers and men excluding supernumeraries in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 360 were Muhammadans and 57 Mahrattas.

Duties on which employed.

41. The Imperial Service Regiment and the Imperial Service Transport Corps continued to be on active field service throughout the year. Five drafts of reinforcements comprising 2 officers, 187 combatants and 26 followers from the former unit and 6 from the latter unit comprising 20 persons in all were despatched to the field. One hundred and six combatants and 12 followers from the Imperial Service Regiment, and 30 rank and file and 8 followers from the Imperial Service Transport Corps returned to their respective depots as invalids during the year. As usual, detachments from the Imperial Service Lancers Depot and from the 1st Battalion of the Infantry were sent to Mysore for special duty in connection with the Dasara festivities and His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday. The reliefs of Taluk Treasury guards were as usual effected.

Efficiency.

42. The discipline of the several units was on the whole fair throughout the year. During the latter half of the year 1918, the Imperial Service Regiment was in the firing line in Palestine. On the conclusion of the armistice with Turkey, the Regiment was selected to form part of the Army of Occupation. The Imperial Service Transport Corps continued on active service in Mesopotamia and after the conclusion of the armistice was retained to form the machinery for demobilization. Among the honours and awards conferred on the officers and men of the Imperial Service Lancers and Imperial Service Transport Corps, the following may be mentioned:—

(1) In the Imperial Service Regiment, Resaldar B. P. Krishne Urs was awarded a Military Cross; Regimentdar Captain Mir Mohiuddin was promoted to the first class of the Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur; Jamedars Mir Jurab Ali and Abdul Gaffar received the Order of British India, 2nd class; Resaldar Hanumath Rao Powar Bahadur and Jamedar Abdul Gaffar were awarded 3rd class Distinguished War Service medals of the Ganda Bherunda Order by His Highness the Maharaja.

(2) In the Imperial Service Transport Corps, Daffedar Imamuddin was awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to award a second class Distinguished War Service medal of the Ganda Bherunda Order to Commandant A. T. Thyagaraj and 3rd class medals of the same Order to Division Commander Gulam Murtuza Beig and Subedar Heera Singh.

43. Certain officers from the Imperial Service Lancers and the Imperial Service Transport Corps were selected to represent the respective units at the peace celebration in London. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops inspected the Depots of the Imperial Service Lancers and Imperial Service Transport Corps in October 1918.

The Lancers Depot.

44. The recruits and reinforcements at the Imperial Service Lancers Depot were exercised in drill, musketry, physical training, etc., in accordance with the

syllabus of training, under the supervision of the Chief Commandant and the Inspecting Officer. In the Riding School, 437 sowars, 3 farriers and 36 remounts were under training. Of these, 310 recruits and 19 remounts were discharged, leaving 127 sowars, 3 farriers and 17 remounts at the close of the year. The arms at the Depot were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer in July 1918; with few exceptions, the arms were found in a clean and serviceable condition and the tools were also good. Two Lance Daffedars, one Jamedar, a Havildar of the Infantry attached to the Depot and one Daffedar received instruction in Musketry, some at Meerut and the rest at Satara. Eight Daffedars attended the Non-commissioned Officers' School at Belgaum and received instruction in drill, musketry, bayonet fighting, etc. Four sowars attended the Rough Riders course at Bolarum for two months. Several officers attended the 9th Division Training classes of instruction, Bangalore, with the permission of the General Officer commanding the 9th Division. To the horses at the Depot numbering 318 on 1st July 1918, 26 were added by purchase and 6 by transfer from the Mysore Horse. Deducting 97 casualties that occurred during the year, the strength of the Depot was 253 at the close of the year. Two farriers and one sowar received instruction in cold shoeing in the 9th Divisional Training School of Shoeing Smiths at Bangalore for 2 months.

45. Out of the 37 mules and one camel at the Depot on 1st July 1918, one mule was sold to the Imperial Service Transport Corps, and there remained 36 mules and one camel on the strength of the Depot at the close of the year.

The Mysore Horse.

46. This regiment was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and squadron drill, lance and sword drill, musketry, etc., by the Commandant with the aid of instructors. In the Riding School attached to this regiment, there were 197 recruits and 173 remounts at the beginning of the year and 116 recruits and 50 remounts were admitted during the year, bringing the total number to 313 recruits and 223 remounts. Of these, 209 recruits and 194 remounts were discharged, leaving a balance of 104 recruits and 29 remounts at the close of the year. The number of horses at the Depot at the commencement of the year was 293 to which 50 were added, bringing the total to 343. Deducting 73 casualties, there remained 270 horses at the close of the year.

The Infantry.

47. The recruits and men stationed at the headquarters of districts were regularly drilled by the Commandants with the aid of instructors. Trained soldiers and recruits continued to be exercised in musketry practice at Bangalore and Mysore.

The Transport Corps.

48. The recruits enlisted in the Depot were given preliminary training in drill and duties as usual. Four drivers of the Depot were trained in the 9th Divisional Training School at Bangalore. The strength of the animals on the 1st July 1918 consisted of 66 ponies, 29 mules and 795 bullocks to which 7 ponies transferred from the supernumerary Pony Troop, one mule transferred from the Imperial Service Lancers and 110 bullocks purchased from the Amrut Mahal Department were added, bringing the total number to 1,008. Deducting 64 casualties, there were 944 animals in the corps at the close of the year. The total number of transport carts at the close of the year was 312. Of the 8 ambulance carts authorized for the corps, 6 were in the Field and 2 at the Depot.

Military Stores.

49. Clothing was as usual made up and issued from the Military Stores to the several units of the State Force and the Palace Troops. The mobilization stores of the Mysore Imperial Service Units kept in the Stores were reported to be in good condition.

Expenditure.

50. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,06,551 as against Rs. 15,04,081 in the previous year as noted below:—

		1917-18 Rs.	1918-19 Rs.
1.	Headquarter establishment ...	56,451	82,693
2.	Imperial Service Regiment ...	5,30,548	4,68,036
3.	Mysore Horse	1,11,497	1,84,679
4.	Infantry Regiments	2,40,555	2,50,895
5.	Imperial Service Transport Corps ...	2,65,864	3,65,351
6.	Military Stores	7,163	8,421
7.	Superannuation and retired allowances.	96,458	1,04,986
8.	Palace Military	1,14,000	1,14,000
9.	Military works	41,736	63,644
10.	Miscellaneous	39,809	1,63,846
		15,04,081	18,06,551

51. The year opened with 12 stallions, 126 mares and 104 foals at the Farm. The additions to the stock during the year were 3 stallions, 25 mares and 51 foals inclusive of transfers between the classes of mares and foals. The casualties including deaths, sales, presents, transfers between the classes of mares and foals, etc., comprised 1 stallion, 7 mares and 44 foals. Forty-six foals were born during the year. There thus remained 14 stallions, 144 mares and 111 foals on the Farm at the end of the year. Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

52. The approximate value of live stock on the Farm at the end of the year (excluding the value of five stallions presented to the Farm whose prices are not known) was Rs. 1,32,194 as against Rs. 76,345 in 1917-18.

53. The expenditure incurred on the Farm during the year was Rs. 65,599 as against Rs. 47,816 in 1917-18. Cost.

54. The number of private mares covered at the Farm during the year was 92 against 55 in the year previous and the percentage of successful births to mares covered was 30 against 35 in the previous year. A batch of 14 country bred foals from the Farm was sold at Calcutta for Rs. 36,450, the highest price realized for a single animal being Rs. 7,000. A Pony Show was held during the year and the prizes were distributed to the winners by His Excellency Lord Pentland, Governor of Madras. The Show served as a great incentive to private breeders. General.

iii. Police.

55. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force during the year was 908 officers and 5,316 constables as against 901 officers and 5,286 constables in the previous year, the changes being due to the abolition of the post of Store Inspector sanctioned for the chief office and the augmentation of the Kolar Gold Fields Police. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men is shown in Appendix IV. The temporary force of 28 officers and 109 men was increased during the year to 116 officers and 249 men, the increase being accounted for by the sanction of temporary staffs for (a) Chikjajur Railway construction works and Benkipur Iron works, (b) temporary special magistrates' courts at Closepet and Sagar, (c) frontier patrol duty in connection with the prevention of surreptitious export of controlled food grains from the State, (d) patrol duty in Davangere town and (e) preventive and detective duties in the taluks of Nanjangud and Channapatna and the Closepet sub-taluk. Constitution.

56. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police :—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1917-18		1918-19	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	22	172	21	156	21	163
Gold Fields Police	50	307	40	268	49	304
Total ...	72	479	61	424	70	467
City Police, Bangalore	58	308	58	253	58	307
City Police, Mysore	47	275	46	212	46	267
Total ...	105	583	104	465	104	574
Special Reserve Police	13	183	12	146	13	178
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including the Police Training School.	36	4	31	4	33	4
Bangalore district	89	544	88	503	88	528
Kolar do	80	434	79	423	78	425
Tumkur do	87	592	86	567	86	586
Mysore do	79	436	78	398	78	414
French Rocks Circle	46	278	45	262	42	270
Hassan district	70	390	69	383	69	385
Shimoga do	86	479	85	453	85	475
Kadur do	57	380	56	353	56	377
Chitaldrug district	88	534	86	502	86	524
Total ...	718	4,071	703	3,848	701	3,988
Grand Total ...	908	5,316	880	4,883	888	5,207
Temporary Force ...	116	249	...	...	...	...

The Police Training School.

57. One hundred and sixty-six constables were trained in the Police Training School at Bangalore, 89 in the first session and 77 in the second session. Of these, 157 passed the final examination. During the previous years, there were two classes, one for the grade of Inspectors and the other for Jamedars and Duffedars otherwise called the Station House Officers' Class. As under the re-organisation scheme all the Jamedars have to be replaced by Sub-Inspectors, all English-knowing students, irrespective of rank, were trained in the Inspectors' Class, while a separate Kannada Station House Officers' Class was held for such of those as were ignorant of the English language. Eighteen students underwent training in the English class of whom 7 passed out and 33 in the Kannada class of whom 30 passed out.

Preservation of order.

58. The Criminal Investigation Staff was chiefly engaged in the investigation and detection of a series of house-breakings and thefts accompanied with murders which occurred in quick succession at the beginning of the year in a village in Hoskote taluk, in Malur town and in Sarjapur. Property of the value of Rs. 2,000 was recovered in the course of investigation and the offenders were duly brought to book, two of them being sentenced to death and two others to substantial terms of imprisonment. The services of the staff were also utilised in the investigation of a forged currency note case at Nanjangud and in two dacoity cases in Srinivaspur taluk and in aiding in the prevention of smuggling of controlled food stuffs. No non-Asiatic foreigners were registered during the year but the movements of 649 aliens including 14 enemy subjects in the State were carefully watched.

Prevention of crime.

59. The total number of K. D's borne on the registers of the several districts and cities was 1,985. Ten convicted persons were ordered by magistrates to notify their residences. In 37 cases involving 111 persons for vagrancy and bad character, 41 were convicted, 23 were acquitted or discharged, 4 escaped, 3 were released by the police, 1 was withdrawn and 39 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Investigation of crime.

60. Seven hundred and twenty-one heinous cases were reported during the year against 574 in the previous year. Amildars conducted investigations fully in 47 cases and partly in 8 cases.

Cognizable cases. (Appendix v.)

61. Eight thousand one hundred and ninety-three cases were reported during the year and there were 4,779 cases pending at the beginning of the year, bringing the total number of cognizable cases to 12,972 as against 11,765 in the previous year. Of these, 12 were transferred to the neighbouring British Provinces and in 252 cases, investigation was refused. One thousand five hundred and forty-one were declared by the magistrates to be false or due to the mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable, 1,280 were returned as undetectable, 44 were struck off on A Form and 45 were either withdrawn or compounded. Of the remaining 9,798 cases, 2,732 ended in conviction and 1,008 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 6,058 cases pending at the end of the year. Of these, 1,995 cases were pending with the magistracy on A form, 1,866 on B form and 2,197 were actually pending with the police against 2,011 pending at the close of the previous year.

Arrests.

62. The number of persons arrested by the police was 7,644 against 6,928 in the previous year. Including 2,674 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the year, the police had to deal with 10,318 persons. Of these, 296 were released by the police and 6 by magistrates' order before trial. The number of persons actually tried was 5,844 of whom 3,603 were convicted, 2,241 were acquitted or discharged, 2 evaded arrest, 153 were otherwise disposed of and the remaining 4,017 were in custody or on bail at the close of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

63. The number of serious offences against the person dealt with during the year was 1,148 against 1,119 in the previous year. Further particulars regarding specific offences like murder, etc., are furnished in Appendix VII.

Non-cognizable cases.

64. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by magistrates was 10,404 involving 21,215 persons against 12,264 involving 23,996 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,331 involving 2,772 persons ended in conviction.

Village Police.

65. The Village Police arrested 94 persons in 79 cases during the year as against 90 persons in 66 cases in the previous year. Of these, 51 persons were convicted, 12 acquitted or discharged, 14 released by the police and 17 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Previous convictions.

66. Out of the total number of 1,723 persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 179 persons as against 247 persons in the preceding year.

67. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 3,71,096 as against Rs. 2,87,026 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 1,28,456 or 34·6 per cent as against 1,01,091 or 35·2 per cent in the previous year. Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases. (Appendix VI).

68. The total number of processes received for service by the police was 154,903 against 152,508 of which 129,019 were executed and served against 132,072 in the previous year. Processes.

69. The Inspector-General of Police (Mr. Mir Humza Hussain) inspected 8 District police offices, 38 taluk police offices, 74 investigating centres, 38 sub-stations and 38 out-posts between July 1918 and April 1919. Mr. A. Subramhanya-iyer (his successor in office) inspected 5 District police offices, 4 taluk police offices, 3 investigating centres and 3 out-posts in the months of April, May and June 1919. The Deputy Commissioners visited 26 sub-stations and 16 out-posts. The Superintendents of Police inspected 137 investigating centres, 136 sub-stations and 206 out-posts. Four investigating centres, 6 sub-stations and 45 out-posts were left uninspected. Inspection.

70. Two thousand, three hundred and forty-five slips were received for tracing the antecedents of persons against 1,948 in the previous year. Of these, 431 slips were successfully traced as against 416 in the previous year. The opinion of the Finger Print Expert was sought for in 5 criminal cases and 34 civil suits as against 11 criminal cases and 31 civil suits during the preceding year. Finger print.

71. The special class for training police officers in the taking of finger impressions opened during the previous year was continued during the year and 17 officers were trained. The expert delivered eight lectures to the students of the Police Training School on the Finger Print system.

72. The number of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1918 was 18,426 as against 18,183 in 1917. Eight cases involving 8 persons were prosecuted for the violation of the provisions of the Regulation, of which 7 cases involving 7 persons ended in conviction and the remaining 1 case was awaiting trial at the end of the year. Fourteen guns (6 in Bangalore and 8 in Shimoga) were manufactured during the year and no ammunition was manufactured within the State. Arms Regulation.

73. The number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation during the calendar year 1918 was 250 against 267 in the previous year. Only one case involving 8 persons was prosecuted during the year in the Kadur district, the result being an acquittal. The case involving 2 persons that was awaiting trial in the Hassan district at the end of the year ended in conviction. Game and Fish Presevation Regulation.

74. Two cases involving 7 persons were prosecuted for violation of the provisions of this Regulation of which 1 case involving 3 persons ended in conviction, while the other ended in acquittal. The Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

75. Twenty-two juveniles were prosecuted during the year against 48 in the previous year and all of them were let off with a warning as being first offenders. Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

76. The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion was 58 against 60 in the previous year and the number of those that were given money rewards was 231 against 263. Rewards amounting to Rs. 706 were given by private individuals in token of appreciation of police services. Rewards. (Appendix IV.)

77. The total number of officers and men punished judicially and departmentally decreased from 1,918 to 1,810 in the year under report. Of these punishments, 1,790 were for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 20 for other offences. Punishments. (Appendix IV.)

78. The cost of police administration during the year was Rs. 13,40,153 against Rs. 11,11,822 in the previous year. Expenditure. (Appendix IV.)

79. In addition to the usual guard and escort duties, detachments of the special reserve police guarded the Government Rice Depots at Mysore and Bangalore as also the Exhibition grounds and Influenza Camp. Detachments of the force were also sent to Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere in connection with an apprehended breach of the peace at those places during the period the food situation caused anxiety at the beginning of the year, and a special detachment was sent to Srinivaspur to patrol that frontier to prevent serious crime by criminals from the General.

British Territory. Another detachment was sent to Shimoga for the apprehension of a notorious outlaw by name Kanneswara Rama responsible for a number of murders both in and out of Mysore who has since been captured.

80. The Superintendents of the districts of Shimoga and Chitaldrug and of the Kolar Gold Fields met in conference the Superintendents of Dharwar, Anantapur and North Arcot districts respectively during the year. The Superintendent of the Bangalore district met the Superintendent of the Civil and Military Station as often as was necessary throughout the year.

81. In order to meet the serious situation caused on account of the abnormal rise in the prices of food grains and other necessaries of life, timely measures of precaution were adopted with the result that there was no serious rioting anywhere in the State.

iv. Extradition.

Extradition.

82. Forty-five persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 during the year. Of these, 34 were British subjects, 10 subjects of the Mysore State and one a subject of the Jodhpur State. Including 4 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 49 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 12 were convicted, 3 acquitted and 2 discharged, leaving 32 under trial at the end of the year.

83. One hundred and fifteen persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Courts for trial. Of these, 27 were British and 88 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 79 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and 36 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are known only in 6 cases, all of which ended in conviction.

v. Criminal Justice.

Courts.

84. The number of Criminal Courts in the State excluding the Chief Court was 135 as against 138 in 1917-18. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 33 Magistrates of the first class, 44 of the second class and 24 of the third class. There were also 20 Benches of Magistrates' Courts against 7 in the previous year. The Special Magistrates' Courts established in the districts of Bangalore and Shimoga under the scheme for the separation of Judicial from Executive functions began work in the month of January 1919.

Offences reported.

85. The number of offences reported to the several Courts was 21,812 as against 21,551 in the previous year. Of these, 36·9 per cent related to offences affecting the person which mainly consisted of criminal force and assault and hurt; 27 per cent to offences against property consisting chiefly of theft, criminal trespass and mischief; 22·5 per cent comprised offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 18,615 or 85·3 per cent as against 18,671 or 86·6 per cent in the previous year. Of the offences returned as true, 14,521 were under the Indian Penal Code and 4,094 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,939 or 13·4 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,500 or 10·6 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

86. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 18,170 of which 15,091 or 83 per cent were disposed of, leaving 3,079 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 14,965 or 82·3 per cent of the cases brought to trial. District Magistrates disposed of 30 and the Courts of Session 96 cases. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 35·8 days as against 21·9 days in 1917-18, by the District Magistrates 31·6 days as against 17·5 days and by the Courts of Session 43·2 days as against 31·2 days in the previous year. Of the 96 cases disposed of by the Courts of Session, 70 were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial (Appendix VIII.)

87. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 32,560. Of these, 6,939 were arrested by the Police, 1,616 were brought before the courts on warrants, 22,904 on summonses and 1,101 voluntarily appeared. Inclusive of persons remaining under trial at the close of the previous year, the number of persons dealt with during the year was 39,504 as against 38,733 in 1917-18. Cases involving

30,642 persons or 77·6 per cent of the total number were disposed of, this being exclusive of the number (43) dealt with under the Criminal Procedure Code, *etc.* The Courts of Session disposed of cases relating to 226 persons, District Magistrates to 54 and the other Magistrates to 30,362 persons.

Results of trial. (Appnedix VIII)

88. Of the persons involved in the cases disposed of, 23,371 or 76·3 per cent were discharged or acquitted, as against 24,251 or 76·4 per cent and 6,895 or 22·4 per cent were convicted as against 7,214 or 22·7 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining number, 259 were committed or referred to the Court of Session, 117 died or escaped or were transferred to another province, 1 was made an approver, 1 was referred to the Chief Court, 30 were dealt with under section 562 and 11 under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons that remained under trial at the close of the year was 8,819.

Punishments.

89. Of the persons convicted, 9 were sentenced to death, 15 to transportation, 1,941 to imprisonment, 5,161 to fine and 98 to whipping. In 7 cases involving 9 persons, sentences of death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. Adding 7 cases of 12 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 14 cases involving 21 persons. In the cases of 10 persons, the sentences of death were confirmed, in the cases of 4 persons, the sentence of death was commuted to transportation for life, while in the cases of 7 persons, the sentence was reversed and the accused were ordered to be set at liberty. No case was pending at the end of the year.

90. Ten persons who were sentenced to death and 2 who were sentenced to transportation for life submitted memorials to His Highness the Maharaja for the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. Out of the 10 persons sentenced to death, the sentence was confirmed in the cases of 9 persons and was commuted to transportation for life in the case of one. The sentence of transportation for life was confirmed in the case of one person and was reduced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of another.

91. Of the 1,956 persons sentenced to imprisonment including those sentenced to transportation, 25 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 62·6 to imprisonment over 15 days but not exceeding six months, 10 per cent to imprisonment over six months and not exceeding 2 years, 1·6 per cent to imprisonment over two years and not exceeding 7 years, 0·8 per cent to transportation, while none was sentenced to imprisonment above seven years. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 4,195 out of 5,161, the fines imposed were Rs. 10 and under, in 852 cases over Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 50, in 94 cases over Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100, in 18 cases over Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 500 and in 2 cases over Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000. The aggregate amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 54,638 out of which a sum of Rs. 44,762 was realized. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,889.

Miscellaneous Proceedings.

92. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 480 involving 798 persons. Of them, 474 were discharged, 138 were convicted, 1 was sent to the Lunatic Asylum and the remaining 185 were pending at the close of the year.

Witnesses.

93. The number of witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates was 115,281 against 125,752 in the previous year. Of these, 109,239 were detained for one day, 4,889 for 2 days, 789 for three days and 364 for four days and more. The number of witnesses actually examined was 43,809 as against 46,657 in the previous year. Besides these, 1,058 witnesses were examined in Sessions cases against 895 in 1917-18. The total amount of allowances paid to witnesses examined before magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 3,975.

Appellate courts.

94. Including the Chief Court, the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 15.

Appeals. (Appendix IX.)

95. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were for disposal during the year 711 appeals involving 1,281 persons. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 104 appeals, the Courts of Session with 124 and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers with 483. In 45 cases, the appeals were summarily rejected, in 262 the decisions were confirmed, in 95 they were modified, in 200 the sentences were reversed and in 8 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were 101 cases involving 182 persons pending disposal at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

96. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 45·6 days against 33·8 days in 1917-18, in the Courts of Session 36·2 days against 30·8 days and in the Courts of Subordinate Magistrates 31·8 days against 38·8 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

97. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates dealt with cases involving 949 persons. In the case of 226 persons, the applications were rejected, in the case of 310 persons, sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of two persons sentences were enhanced, in the case of 82 persons, the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered, in the case of 62 persons, the sentences were reversed and in the case of 17, proceedings were quashed. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 106 persons. Cases involving 13 persons were referred for revision to the Chief Court; one revision application relating to one person was ordered to be treated as an appeal and cases involving 130 persons were pending trial at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

98. The receipts during the year of courts subordinate to the Chief Court amounted to Rs. 81,667 against Rs. 83,529 and the charges to Rs. 3,10,666 against Rs. 3,09,606 in the previous year.

European British subjects.

99. Fifteen European British subjects were tried during the year. The cases of 12 persons ended in conviction and the cases of 3 in acquittal.

vi. Civil Justice.

Number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

100. The total number of Civil Courts during the year excluding the Chief Court was the same as in the year 1917-18, *viz.*, 27 including the 2 temporary 2nd Munsiffs' Courts at Tumkur and Seringapatam. The number of village courts opened during the year was 14.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value. (Appendix X.)

101. The number of original suits instituted in the subordinate courts was 34,224 as against 32,675 in the year previous. As usual, the Munsiffs' Courts dealt with the largest number of original suits, *viz.*, 18,416 ordinary suits and 11,695 small cause suits as against 17,223 and 11,677 respectively in 1917-18. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, 559 ordinary suits and 3,494 small cause suits were instituted during the year as against 541 and 3,144 respectively in the year 1917-18. The number of original suits instituted in the District Courts during the year was 60 against 90 in the year previous. Out of 19,035 ordinary suits, 16,542 or 86·9 per cent related to money or movable property and the rest *viz.*, 2,493 to title and other matters. Out of 15,189 small cause suits, 11,319 were based on contracts in writing, 849 on contracts not in writing, 868 on accounts stated, 62 for money had and received, 1,705 for price of goods sold, 13 for wages, *etc.*, 26 for damages for breaches of contract, 243 for rent, 94 for recovery of movables or their value and 10 for damages.

102. In 616 or 3·2 per cent of the total number of ordinary suits, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining suits, the money value ranged as follows:—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage to total number
Not exceeding Rs. 100	7,637	40·1
Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	10,115	53·2
Above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000	610	3·2
Above Rs. 5,000	57	0·3

103. Among small cause suits, 1,046 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 10,327 between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 2,915 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 901 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

Disposal of suits. (Appendix X)

104. The number of suits pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 14,152 (exclusive of 8 suits transferred from one court to another and inclusive of 209 re-admitted suits omitted to be shown last year in the Mysore Division). Adding to these the suits instituted during the year, *viz.*, 34,224 and 1,106 re-filed and remanded suits, the aggregate number of suits for disposal was 49,482. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 19,541 against 17,580 in 1917-18. Of these, 335

or 1·7 per cent were disposed of without trial and 13,297 or 68·1 per cent without contest, 5,904 or 30·2 per cent after contest and 5 by reference to arbritation. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 15,230. Of these, 422 were disposed of without trial, 1,151 were compromised, 1,914 were decreed on confession, 9,467 were decreed *ex-parte*, 205 were dismissed *ex-parte* and 2,071 were disposed of after contest. The total number of suits thus disposed of was 34,771 leaving 14,711 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 12,949 were pending in the Munsiffs' Courts, 1,683 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 79 in the District Judges' Courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 188·3 days in 1917-18 to 195·8 days and that of contested ordinary suits from 399·4 days to 481·5 days, while the average duration of uncontested ordinary suits fell from 80·6 days to 75·9 days.

Miscellaneous cases.

105. Including 2,133 miscellaneous cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 8,022 cases for disposal during the year against 7,954 in 1917-18. Of these, 752 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,048 were applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 160 were applications for review of judgment and 328 were applications for permission to sue in *forma pâuperis* and the remaining 4,734 cases related to other matters. Of the miscellaneous cases, 5,711 were disposed of leaving 2,311 pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees. (Appendix XII.)

106. Including 13,851 execution cases pending at the close of the year 1917-18, the number of applications for execution of decrees was 47,052 against 46,896 in 1917-18. Of these, 31,889 were disposed of leaving 15,163 pending at the end of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 60·8 against 58·5 in 1917-18. Immovable property was sold in 1,652 cases and movables in 114 cases. One thousand and ninety-seven persons were ordered to be arrested, but only 143 were actually imprisoned. The amount realized on execution proceedings was Rs. 10,12,907 as against Rs. 11,06,143 in 1917-18.

Insolvency Applications.

107. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 475 against 545 in 1917-18. Of these, 137 were granted, 136 were rejected, 3 were withdrawn and the remaining 199 were pending at the end of the year. Receivers were appointed in 24 cases. The gross realization from the assets of the insolvents was Rs. 26,820-8-1 against Rs. 22,288-11-2 in the year 1917-18 and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 14,391-11-0 against Rs. 11,371-8-11 in the year previous.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges. (Appendix XII.)

108. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts was 639. Adding to this, the number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, 477, the total number of appeals for disposal was 1,116 in all the three divisions. Of these, 660 were disposed of during the year as against 546 in 1917-18, leaving 456 appeals pending at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court. (Appendix XII.)

109. One hundred and fifty-nine appeals were pending at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and twenty-two appeals were filed during the year. Of these, 50 were transferred to the Court of the District Judge of the Bangalore Division. The total number of appeals for disposal was thus 431 against 378 in 1917-18. Of these, 185 were disposed of against 219 in 1917-18 leaving 246 appeals pending at the end of the year as against 159 in 1917-18.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals. (Appendix XII.)

110. The aggregate value of first appeals retained in the Chief Court was Rs. 1,82,201 as against Rs. 1,74,319 in 1917-18, giving an average value of Rs. 660 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 561 and the average cost to the parties Rs. 78. The general average duration of appeals was 234·8 days against 329·5 days in the Chief Court, 207·7 against 162 days in the District Judges' Courts and 214 against 165·7 days in the Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Second appeals. (Appendix XII.)

111. The number of second appeals filed during the year was 146 against 156 in 1917-18. The aggregate value of these appeals was Rs. 32,891 as against Rs. 35,730 in 1917-18. The average value of each appeal filed during the year was Rs. 225. The total number of second appeals for disposal, inculding 97 pending at the beginning of the year, was 243 against 287 in 1917-18. Of these, 132 were disposed of against 190 in 1917-18. Their average cost and general average duration were Rs. 40 and 216·5 days against Rs. 45 and 234 days in 1917-18.

Miscellaneous appeals. (Appendix XII.)

112. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including 19 pending at the beginning of the year was 76 against 48 in 1917-18. Of these, 41 were disposed of leaving 35 pending at the close of the year. The

number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 115 against 102 in 1917-18. Of these, 83 were disposed of, leaving 32 pending at the close of the year.

Processes.

113. The total number of processes issued during the year was 249,961 and the realizations on account of fees and the cost of process establishment amounted to Rs. 1,27,276 and Rs. 89,828 respectively.

Receipts and expenditure.

114. The total receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,76,053 and Rs. 5,13,994 respectively as against Rs. 6,19,257 and Rs. 4,83,275 respectively in 1917-18. The increase in receipts is attributed to increase in the number of cases instituted and that under expenditure to the acting appointments made in the Chief Court during the absence, on privilege leave, of the Chief Judge and one of the Puisne Judges, the entertainment of temporary and permanent establishments in some of the Munsiffs' Courts and in the Central Record Room of the Shimoga Division and to the grant of grain compensation and local allowances.

General.

115. The libraries of the several courts were in good order. The Chief Judge inspected the District Judges' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore. One of the Puisne Judges inspected the District Judge's and Subordinate Judge's Courts at Shimoga. The Subordinate Judge's Court at Mysore was inspected by one of the Puisne Judges. All the subordinate courts in the Shimoga Division, 5 Munsiffs' Courts in the Bangalore Division and all the subordinate courts except the Subordinate Judge's Court in the Mysore Division were inspected by the respective District Judges.

vii. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1918.)

Number of Jails and Lock-ups.

116. The number of Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year was 80 as in the previous year (*vide* Appendix XIII).

Prison population.

117. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,039 prisoners of all classes. 11,089 were admitted during the year as against 9,429 in the previous year, bringing the aggregate jail population to 12,128. Of these, 10,872 were discharged from all causes, leaving 1,256 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners increased from 1,164 to ,203.

Convicts.

118. Of the total number of prisoners, 3,764 were convicts against 3,852 in the preceding year, the numbers directly committed and those in transit being 3,072 and 692 respectively. Of these, 2,939 left or were removed from the Jails and Lock-ups, leaving 825 at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 877·1 against 905·9 in the year previous.

Under-trial prisoners.

119. The number of under-trial prisoners who were detained in the Jails' and Lock-ups in the course of the year was 8,221 as against 6,693 in the previous year. Of these, 7,802 either died or escaped or were removed and there were 419 in detention at the close of the year as against 250 in the previous year. The daily average number of this class of prisoners was 319 against 251·6 in the previous year and the average period of detention was 14 days as in the previous year.

Classification and employment of convicts.

120. Of the 2,231 direct admissions during the year, 2,123 were men and 108 women. Classified according to religion 1,778 were Hindus, 362 Muhammadans, 85 Christians and 6 Buddhists and Jains. Three hundred and fifty-eight were able to read and write, 14 merely to read and the remaining 1,859 were illiterate. The bulk of this class of prisoners, *i.e.*, 966 of the men were agriculturists.

121. Of the convicts available for work, 104 were employed as prison officers, 115 as prison servants and 300 on manufactures.

Nature of the sentence.

122. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 240 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,974 to rigorous imprisonment, 8 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 9 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. 1,063 had not more than one month's imprisonment.

Re-committals and juvenile offenders.

123. Out of the convicts admitted during the year, those who had been convicted previously were 141 or 6·3 per cent against 268 or 13·5 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 53 had one previous conviction, 51 had two convictions and 37 had more than two convictions. The number of juvenile offenders admitted during the year was 68 of whom 11 had been previously convicted.

124. The total number of prison offences during the year was 287 against 294 in the previous year. In 203 of these, minor punishments were inflicted and in 84, major punishments. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 34 cases. Prison offences.

125. Of the total number of 2,939 convicts who died, escaped or were removed or discharged during the year, 750 were transferred to other Jails, 185 released on appeal, 1,717 on expiry of sentence, 189 under remission rules, 50 on other grounds, 1 surrendered to the British Territory, 3 escaped, 9 were executed and 35 died. Discharges.

126. Of the 189 convicts released under the remission rules embodied in the Jail Manual, a life convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum gratuity of Rs. 59-14-6, the average gratuity earned by convicts being Rs. 3-0-5 during the year against Rs. 1-13-5 in the previous year. Remission Rules.

127. Of the 7 convicts who had escaped during the previous ten years and remained uncaptured on 31st December 1917, none was re-captured. Two of the three prisoners that escaped during the year were re-captured. Escapes and re-captures.

128. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospitals during the year was 844 giving a daily average of 27·2, against 641 with a daily average of 16·2 in the previous year. The number of deaths among convicts during the year was 35 against 16 in the previous year. Health of prisoners.

129. The amount realized from the employment of convict labour during the year was Rs. 19,772 against Rs. 16,808 in the previous year. Prison earnings.

130. There were 143 civil prisoners during the year including the 9 at the commencement of the year. One hundred and thirty-one of these were discharged and 12 remained in prison at the close of the year. Civil Prisoners.

131. Exclusive of the outlay on account of the construction and repair of buildings, the gross expenditure on prisons was Rs. 1,15,351 during the year against Rs. 1,04,264 in the previous year. Expenditure.

132. The average gross cost per head was Rs. 96-2-5 during the year, against Rs. 89-9-2 in the preceding year, the net figures being Rs. 79-11-6 and Rs. 75-2-2 respectively. Average cost per head.

133. The particulars of expenditure are shown below:— Details of expenditure.

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Establishment charges	41,830	34 12 2
2.	Dietary charges (excluding civil prisoners) ...	51,217	42 13 2
3.	Hospital charges	2,107	1 12 0
4.	Clothing and bedding charges (excluding civil prisoners)	5,904	4 15 0
5.	Sanitation charges	769	0 10 3
6.	Charges for moving prisoners	2,650	2 3 3
7.	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	2	.....
8.	Other charges	10,872	9 0 7
	Total ...	1,15,351	96 2 5

134. Gardening, weaving and other industries continued to be carried on in the Bangalore Central Jail and the District Jail at Mysore. Plain woollen carpets of a new design were manufactured at the Bangalore Central Jail and sold to the public on a large scale during the year under report. Industries in Jails.

135. The arrangements made for giving religious and moral instruction to convicts in Jails worked satisfactorily. The prisoners were, as usual, allowed to use books during leisure hours. Religious and moral instruction.

viii. Registration of Assurances.

136. The number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices remained the same as at the end of the pervious year, *viz.*, 60 and 18 respectively. Registration Offices.

137. The total number of documents registered during the year was 116,551 against 117,152 in 1917-18. Of these, 113,141 related to immovable property and comprised 94,527 compulsorily registrable and 18,614 optionally registrable Registration of documents. (Appendix XIV.)

documents. Of the rest, 2,418 pertained to movable property, 988 were wills and 4 authorities to adopt. There was thus a decrease of 601 or 0·5 per cent in the number of documents registered during the year as compared with 1917-18, the decrease being the net result of an aggregate increase of 3,880 documents in the Mysore and Kolar districts and an aggregate decrease of 4,481 documents in the other districts. The increase in the Mysore and Kolar districts is attributed to the introduction of the Transfer of Property Regulation and the greater appreciation, by the public, of the benefits of registration while the decrease in the remaining districts is said to be due to the prevalence of influenza and other epidemic diseases and the tightness of the money market.

Financial results. (Appendix XV.)

138. The revenue of the department increased to Rs. 2,47,127 during the year under report, the excess being about 3 per cent. The expenditure rose to Rs. 1,29,500 from Rs. 1,07,782 in 1917-18, the increase being mainly due to the increased pay granted to Sub-Registrars and their establishments, the grant of grain compensation and war allowances and the rise in the price of articles of stationery, etc.

Offences.

139. Six persons were ordered to be prosecuted for false personation in the Chitaldrug District.

Inspection.

140. All the Sub-Registry Offices in the State excepting those at Malvalli, Krishnarajapet, Channarayapatna and Alur were inspected either by the Inspector-General or the District Registrars or the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices. All the eight District Registry offices were inspected by the Inspector-General.

General.

141. The following were the important changes introduced during the year in the Registration Laws :—

(*a*). Modification of Registration law by section 59 of the Transfer of Property Regulation; IV of 1918, which made all mortgages of immovable property irrespective of value compulsorily registrable; and

(*b*) Introduction of a reduced rate of fee for filing the memoranda of title deeds received from Banks under sub-section 2 of section 59 of the above Regulation.

ix. Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

142. The number of municipalities in the State rose from 89 to 102 during the year, excluding Sringeri which continued to be a non-Regulation Municipality. The non-Regulation municipalities ceased to exist as a result of the introduction of the Local Self-Government Scheme. The municipalities were classified into city, town and minor municipal councils in accordance with the amended Municipal Regulation v of 1918 and accordingly 2 city, 29 town and 71 minor municipalities were constituted during the year.

Elections.

143. Revised Rules were issued for the election of members in which due provision was made for securing the representation of all interests and the franchise was extended to a larger extent. General elections for the reconstitution of municipal councils were held in 78 municipalities and 373 candidates were duly elected for 394 seats thrown open for election. Only 29 per cent of the voters on an average took part in these elections. The attendance at the elections in most of these municipalities was generally poor except in the municipalities of Bangalore and Mysore cities, Mulbagal, Seringapatam, French Rocks, Shimoga, Siralkoppa, Chikmagalur and Malebennur where it was fair.

Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

144. The city municipal councils of Bangalore and Mysore and the town municipal councils of Kolar and Chikmagalur continued to be presided over by non-official Presidents appointed by Government. Several town and minor municipal councils were allowed the privilege of electing their own Vice-Presidents and the privilege was availed of by the city municipal council of Bangalore and the town municipal councils of Dodballapur, Channapatna, Sidlaghatta, Bowringpet, Chikballapur, Mulbagal, Tumkur, Seringapatam, Nanjangud, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, Shimoga and Chikmagalur. Non-official Vice-Presidents were appointed to the town municipal councils of Gubbi, Tiptur and Chitaldrug and the minor municipal council of Anekal; and Chief Officers were appointed for the first time for the city municipal councils of Bangalore and Mysore.

Constitution of Municipal bodies.

145. On the last day of the year, there were on the municipal bodies 1,316 members of whom 493 were elected by rate payers and other franchised bodies and

495 were nominated by Government. Of the latter, 333 were salaried servants of Government.

146. Seventy of the Municipal bodies met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12 during the year. Of the others, 12 met 11 times and 5 met 10 times. The average attendance of members was 1·6 among officials and 8·6 among non-officials or 10·2 in all, against an average strength of 13 members for each Municipal body. Meetings and attendance.

147. Only a few of the municipal councils made good progress in framing rules and bye-laws and the chief among the rules and bye-laws sanctioned by Government during the year related to the following:— Rules and Bye-laws.

(1) Registration of births and deaths and erection of buildings in Kolar.
(2) Conservancy and sanitation and erection of buildings in Harihar.
(3) Conduct of business in the Bowringpet municipality.

148. No new tax was levied nor was any of the existing taxes abolished in any of the municipalities during the year. Fresh imposts and abolition of taxes.

149. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,27,830. The income and expenditure during the year contrast with those of the previous year as shown below:— Financial condition.

Items	1917-18	1918-19
INCOME—	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	10,20,566	10,94,437
2. Realizations under special Acts	35,497	47,478
3. Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation	1,80,036	2,35,987
4. Grants and contributions	2,01,646	1,01,674
5. Miscellaneous	52,409	75,471
6. Public Debt	4,23,511	5,70,262
Total ...	19,13,665	21,25,309
EXPENDITURE—		
1. General Administration	1,42,598	1,92,017
2. Public Safety	90,097	1,04,770
3. Public works executed by the Public Works Department	257	49,869
4. Public works executed by Civil Departments ...	2,52,521	4,33,787
5. Public Health and convenience	4,34,246	5,44,360
6. Public Instruction	28,020	37,467
7. Contributions	5,142	7,076
8. Miscellaneous	2,64,901	1,37,649
9. Public Debt	6,83,440	5,44,479
Total ...	19,01,222	20,51,474

150. The only municipal councils that made any investment of their surplus funds during the year were those of Mysore City, Tumkur and Alur. The city municipal council of Mysore invested a sum of Rs. 30,000 in the Government of India 5½ % War Bonds of 1921, the town municipal council of Tumkur added to its fixed deposits in the Mysore Bank a further sum of Rs. 10,000 out of its surplus funds and the municipality of Alur invested a sum of Rs. 10,000 out of its surplus funds in the Government of India War Loan Bonds. Investments.

151. The incidence of taxation in the Bangalore City was Rs. 4-8-6 and in Mysore City Rs. 2-8-5. In other municipalities, it ranged from Re. 0-1-6 in the Mugur municipality, T.-Narsipur taluk to Rs. 5 in the Davangere municipality. The high rate of incidence in the Davangere municipality is due to the major portion of the income from taxation being derived from octroi and tolls. Incidence of taxation.

152. The project for the water-supply of Chikballapur town estimated at Rs. 1,39,380 was ordered to be kept in abeyance pending further investigation of the source of water-supply by the Sanitary Engineer and the municipal council were also advised to improve their existing water-supply by sinking more properly protected wells. A project costing Rs. 48,361 for improving the water-supply of the Chintamani town was sanctioned with a contribution of half the cost from State Funds. The scheme of water-supply to the Tumkur town from the Maidala Water-supply projects.

tank received the administrative sanction of Government during the year. Re-investigation of the project for water-supply to Seringapatam town was ordered during the year. Further improvements to the existing water-supply to the Shimoga town were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,02,622 so as to provide additional public fountains as well as additional facilities for giving house connections and the Shimoga town municipal council were permitted to raise a loan of Rs. 31,267 at 6 per cent interest to meet its share of the excess cost involved.

153. Detailed estimates amounting to Rs. 1,90,550 sanctioned during the year for water-supply to Chitaldrug town from the Kathrahal tank could not be worked out on account of the exorbitant cost of materials.

Special schemes for sanitary improvements.

154. In connection with the sanitary improvement of Seringapatam town, the execution of the following works was ordered in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner:—

1. Clearing of Karanjees.
2. Filling up the moat near the Monument.
3. Draining the marshy areas opposite to the Suspension Bridge.
4. Draining the river channel north of the Fort wall.
5. Dealing with wells and pools in the Daria Daulat Bagh.
6. Preventing wet cultivation round the Daria Daulat Bagh.

155. Improvements to the Nanjangud town at a cost of Rs. 81,543 were also sanctioned, half the cost being contributed from State Funds. The drainage scheme of Davangere received the administrative sanction of Government and a contributiou of half the cost of the scheme was promised, provided the cost did not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 A malarial survey of the Holalkere town was sanctioned during the year.

Bangalore City Improvements.

156. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee met 9 times during the year. The services of special officers appointed to work out the drainage project of the City and also for the acquisition of properties for the City Improvement schemes were retained during the year. The formation of a Special Division for the execution of City Improvement works was sanctioned and fair progress was made under both the items. A comprehensive scheme of sewerage for the old city and extensions prepared by Mr. D.'Cruz, Executive Engineer, City Drainage project, was under consideration. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 56,127.

Mysore City Improvements.

157. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board continued to be presided over solely by a non-official Chairman till the 11th March 1919 when the amalgamation of the Chairmanship of the Trust Board with the Presidentship of the City Municipal Council was sanctioned and the non-official President of the City Municipal Council assumed charge of the office of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust Board under the new arrangement. The Trustees of the Board met thirteen times during the year. The expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 4,47,250 of which a sum of Rs. 2,39,194 was spent on acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 1,57,599 on drainage and sanitary works, Rs. 20,000 on house building loans and Rs. 30,457 on establishment and other charges. One hundred and three properties were acquired and 74 demolished during the year. Pipes of 6 miles length including 339 house connections were laid as part of the underground sewerage system. Loans amounting to Rs. 20,000 were sanctioned during the year to 50 persons for house building and improvement purposes. Including the arrears of Rs. 8,641, the total demand on account of the instalments due was Rs. 40,663 of which Rs. 13,694 was realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,969 uncollected at the end of the year.

x. Administration of District Funds.

Number of Local Boards.

158. In addition to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were, as in previous years, eight District Boards, one for each of the eight districts and 77 Taluk Boards, one for each of the 77 taluks and sub-taluks in the State, pending their reconstitution under the new Local Boards and Village Panchayet Regulation of 1918. Eight hundred and fifty-eight Village Panchayets which superseded the Union Panchayets constituted under the old Local Boards Regulation of 1902 were notified during the year.

159. The strength of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was, as in the previous year, 15 consisting of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members. The Board met in all 8 times and the average attendance was 5·4 officials and 7·8 non-officials. Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

160. The District Boards continued to be administered by the old members during the year pending their reconstitution under the Local Self-Government Scheme. District Boards.

161. There were on the last day of the year on the eight District Boards 209 members, of whom 60 were *ex-officio*, 65 elected by Taluk Boards and the rest nominated by Government. All the Boards held the prescribed number of meetings and the average attendance thereat was 6 officials and 13 non-officials or 19 in all against the average sanctioned strength of 27 for each Board.

162. Forty-one out of the 77 Taluk Boards in the State were reconstituted during the year, the principal feature of the reconstitution being the election of a member by the Inamdars in each taluk and the return of a representative by selected Village Panchayets. In all the 77 Taluk Boards, there were 1,178 members on the last day of the year. Each of these Boards met on an average 6·4 times. Eleven Boards did not hold the prescribed number of meetings. The average attendance at the meetings was 2·5 officials and 4·2 non-officials or 6·7 in all against the sanctioned strength of 15 members for each Taluk Board. Taluk Boards.

163. Eight hundred and fifty-eight Village Panchayets constituted under the new Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation of 1918 were notified during the year, of which 697 were actually formed. These Panchayets consisted, on the last day of the year, of 588 official members and 3,019 non-official members against the total strength of 3,638 members. Of the 697 Panchayets constituted during the year, only 40 met the prescribed number of times, while 159 met only twice on an average and the average attendance was 1·6 officials and 5·2 non-officials as against an average strength of 5·2 members for each Panchayet. Village Panchayets.

164. The income and expenditure under the main heads of account compared with those of the previous year are shown in the following statement:— Financial position.

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Seventy-six per cent of Local Cess on Land Revenue	6,54,149	8,58,073
Railway Cess	2,38,641	2,68,851
House and Mohatarfa taxes	3,92,035	3,50,711
Tolls and Ferries	46,303	37,416
Drinking Water Well Fund	40,327	53,558
Miscellaneous	2,53,097	3,26,143
Total ...	16,24,552	18,94,752

EXPENDITURE.

Items.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public works executed by the Public Works Department	4,73,984	4,45,191
Public works executed by Civil Departments	1,03,078	1,09,240
Administration and collection	68,111	88,503
Public Health, Safety and Convenience ...	2,29,513	2,66,065
Drinking Water Wells Fund	75,213	96,049
Miscellaneous	82,306	99,263
Total ...	10,32,205	11,04,311

165. The increase under receipts is chiefly due to the adjustment during the year, in all the districts, of the portion of the Local Cess on Excise and Forest Revenues due to District Funds for the year 1917-18 and also to the adjustment of the State grant under Drinking Water Wells Fund due for the year 1917-18 in the Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga districts. There was also increase under expenditure due to the disbursement of War and Grain Compensation allowances to the District Board establishments and to the debit of the salary of vaccinators to District Funds for the first time during the year.

District Board Railways.

166. The District Board of Bangalore submitted proposals during the year agreeing to finance the Bangalore-Hosur Railway by raising a debenture loan of 14 lakhs of rupees with interest at 6 % repayable at par at the end of 25 years, provided Government guaranteed interest at 6 % on the paid up capital. The scheme for the opening of a Railway line from Kolar to Mulbagal, for which a preliminary survey was sanctioned in the previous year, was deferred as it was not found to be a paying concern. The collections of the loan for the construction of the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 11,641-4-0, while the total collections up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 83,692-12-0 against the subscribed capital of Rs. 2,95,453-12-0.

Rural-water-supply.

167. Two hundred and forty-six drinking water wells were completed and a sum of Rs. 86,996 was spent during the year. One thousand two hundred and fifteen wells were under construction at the end of the year. The progress in the execution of well works continued to be slow owing to the paucity of skilled labour and competent contractors and the delay in recovering cash contributions from villagers. It was also partly due to the prevalence of influenza which prostrated the working population and rendered them unfit for work long after their recovery.

Working of Sanitation Rules.

168. The Village Sanitation rules were in force in 10,808 villages under the control of the District Boards. Of the 231 persons prosecuted for breach of these rules, 97 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 245-8-0 levied from them. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 39 persons were convicted out of 75 persons prosecuted for breach of Sanitary Bye-laws.

Cattle Shows and Exhibitions.

169. Cattle Shows were held at Vanarasi and Vokkaleri in Kolar taluk, Melur in Sidlaghatta taluk, Bowringpet, Kyamenahalli in Kortagere taluk, Nagalamadike in Pavagada taluk, Maddagiri, Tavarakere in Sira taluk, Chunchanakatte in Yedatore taluk, Hemagiri in Krishnarajpete taluk, Mudukatore in T.-Narsipur taluk, Maddur in Mandya taluk, Ramanathapur in Arkalgud taluk, Kudli in Shimoga taluk, Rampur in Honnali taluk, Ayanur in Kumsi sub-taluk, Antharaghatta in Kadur taluk, Naikanahatti in Challakere taluk, Harihar, Nandagudi in Harihar sub-taluk, Davangere, Horakere Devarapura in Holakere taluk, Kellodu in Hosdurga taluk and Harthikote in Hiriyur taluk. As an adjunct to the District Conferences, ordinary exhibitions were held at Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

i. Season and Rainfall.

Season and Rainfall.

1. The average rainfall for the year 1918 was 29·24 inches as against 43·09 inches in the previous year and 36·07 inches, the average of 47 years from 1870. Thus there was a decrease of 13·85 inches as compared with the previous year and a decrease of 6·83 inches as compared with the average rainfall for the previous 47 years, The *mungar* rains did not come in time and were very scanty even when they came except in the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan districts. Great anxiety was felt especially in the maidan districts. The *hingar* rains also proved to be disappointing and the people gave up all hopes of a good harvest. Most of the tanks in the State did not receive a sufficient supply of water and the seasonal conditions were altogether unsatisfactory from an agricultural point of view. Government sanctioned remission of half assessment on all wet lands in which no crops were raised or in which the crops had totally failed in the affected tracts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Shimoga districts. As a result of the poor yield of the principal food crops and of War conditions, the supply of food grains in the market was affected and their prices rose abnormally. The measures taken by Government to commandeer food grains and to prevent their export and, more especially, the import and sale on a large scale of Burma rice greatly improved the situation.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1918 to September 1918	Average	October 1918 to March 1919	Average	April 1918 to March 1919	Average
Bangalore ...	16·3	21·7	7·2	9·1	23·5	30·9
Kolar ...	11·8	19·0	6·4	9·0	18·2	28·0
Tumkur ...	13·9	18·0	6·2	7·7	20·1	25·7
Mysore ...	10·8	18·5	11·6	9·4	22·4	27·9
Hassan ...	18·5	28·8	16·7	9·7	35·2	38·6
Shimoga ..	30·7	50·2	10·1	7·3	40·9	57·6
Kadur ...	38·2	64·6	12·1	10·1	50·3	74·7
Chitaldrug ...	10·6	15·2	9·1	6·1	19·6	21·3
Average for the State* ...	17·7	27·5	9·7	8·6	27·3	36·1

* The average for the State has been obtained by adding the rainfall of 77 stations and dividing the total by 77.

3. The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year was 205·65 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest registered was 11·49 inches at Parasurampur in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was in Nagar town where 15·40 inches were registered on the 20th June 1919.

Outturn of crops.

4. The average yield of paddy, ragi, cholum and sugar-cane was much poorer than in the previous year, owing to deficient and untimely rainfall during the year.

5. The following table gives in terms of annas the outturn of the five principal crops of the State, 16 annas representing a normal crop:—

District	Paddy	Ragi	Horse-gram	Cholum	Sugar-cane
Bangalore ...	4·7	5·3	5·6	4·8	7·0
Kolar ...	4·7	3·6	3·8	5·7	8·3
Tumkur ...	5·6	5·4	5·1	5·9	7·4
Mysore ...	9·6	6·5	10·1	4·9	10·1
Hassan ...	7·5	6·7	7·1	3·6	8·8
Shimoga ...	6·0	7·5	4·5	4·6	7·8
Kadur ...	7·5	6·2	7·0	6·6	7·5
Chitaldrug ...	5·9	5·8	8·5	4·7	7·7
Average for the State ...	6·4	5·9	8·2	5·1	8·1

Prices.

6. The prices of all the staple food grains rose abnormally in all the Districts and special measures had to be adopted for the control of prices and prohibition of exports.

7. The following table gives the average prices of the staple food grains during the year:—

Articles	1917-18 Quantity in seers per rupee	1918-19 Quantity in seers per rupee
Rice 2nd sort	6·3	4·4
Ragi	14·9	8·4
Cholum	12·2	5·9

8. These figures differ from those given in Appendix XVIII, which gives the prices prevalent in the last month of the year.

ii. Agriculture.

Area cropped.

9. The total area cropped during the year was 5,887,520 acres as against 6,436,789 acres in the previous year. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State:—

Crops	1917-18	1918-19	Difference	Remarks
	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Paddy	817,884	640,684	—177,200	* Including area under minor fodder crops.
Ragi	2,317,275	1,968,133	—349,142	
Horse-gram	740,554	891,844	+151,190	
Cholum	607,936	660,857	+52,921	
Sugar-cane	43,564	40,586	—2,978	
Cotton	155,477	125,484	—29,993	
Coffee	108,175	110,066	+1,891	
Orchards and other garden produce * ..	330,648	196,538	—134,110	

Agricultural Stock.

10. Details regarding the agricultural stock in the Mysore State based on the fourth quinquennial census are given in Appendix XX. It will be seen therefrom that there are on the average 22 horned cattle for every 25 persons, 43 sheep and goats for every 50 persons, 3 ploughs for every 20 persons and one cart for every 25 persons.

11. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 85,915 as against 97,036 in the previous year as shown below:— Cattle Mortality.

Causes of death	1917-18	1918-19	Difference
Sickness	61,895	43,476	—18,419
Killed by wild animals	7,543	7,702	+159
Accidents and other causes	27,598	34,737	+7,139

12. Inoculation against rinderpest, black quarter and other infectious diseases was carried out as usual. There were 16 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the beginning of the year. The number of fresh admissions for treatment in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 24,047 as against 25,332 in the previous year and the number of cases treated daily was 91,051 as against 80,285 in the previous year. Veterinary aid.

13. The eleventh Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in October 1918 was an all-India one. The Agricultural Court of the Exhibition was organised on a somewhat more elaborate scale than in previous years. It included exhibits of the Sericultural Department as well and attracted a large number of visitors, a special feature of the exhibition being a complete collection of indigenous agricultural implements and the laying out of a series of demonstration plots to show various crops growing under different treatments. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

14. One of the most important activities of the Department during the year was the attention it paid to the practical working of the scheme for the increase of food production in the State. Under this scheme, seed grains sufficient to sow about 12,000 acres were sold, which may be expected to produce about 60,000 pallas of grain and 9,000 tons of fodder. Agricultural Department. General.

15. Twelve publications were issued during the year dealing among other matters with the methods of cultivating summer season crops, short duration paddies and also Ragi, Bili Jola and Navane. A bulletin on ragi was in the press. Agricultural Publications.

16. Agricultural education is given in (1) the Hebbal Agricultural School, (2) the Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli and (3) three select village schools. Agricultural Education.

17. The school at Hebbal began with 18 students in the Junior class and 16 students in the Senior class. Eight students in the Junior class dropped off during the year leaving only 10 students on the rolls at the close of the year. Two scholarships of Rs. 15 each, one for each class, were awarded by Government and several scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 were awarded by various District and Taluk Committees during the year. The tuition in the school is free and there is a hostel attached to the school to provide for the boarding of the students. The Veterinary Hospital attached to the school was completed in January 1919, and furnished with the necessary medicines and instruments and its services are freely availed of by people in the neighbourhood. A small smithy and a carpentry shop were also maintained to enable students to learn how to attend to petty repairs on a farm. They were also given practical work in connection with the engines and other machinery on the Farm. There were more than 150 books in the School Library opened in the middle of the year. A reading room is also maintained with a small library of about 200 books of general interest attached to it. Facilities are provided for games such as Cricket, Foot-ball and Tennis which are freely availed of by the students. The night school opened by the students in the year previous, for the benefit of the Farm coolies, continued to exist. Flower gardens round the hostel as well as small plots of vegetable garden were tended by the students themselves. Out of the 13 students that sat for the final examination, one passed with distinction, 11 secured ordinary passes and 1 failed. (1) Hebbal Agricultural School.

18. The Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli completed its third year. There were 11 students on the rolls at the beginning of the year, 10 being the number sanctioned by Government and receiving scholarships and one being a stipendiary supported by the Taluk Progress Committee of Chiknaikanahalli. The number of Government scholarships was raised from 10 to 15 as a larger number of students are being attracted to the school which is evidently becoming better known (2) Chikkanahalli Vernacular Agricultural School.

as a useful institution. The main feature of the school was the scope it afforded for practical work. The students raised excellent crops of sugar-cane, ragi, groundnut and horse gram in addition to fodder jola and a large variety of crops meant for the Observation Class. The crops on the Farm were much better than on the surrounding raiyats' fields due principally to the use of improved implements. Special attention was paid to sugar-cane cultivation and jaggery boiling, seed collection and garden cultivation. An orchard one-fourth acre in extent was planted during the year by the students, consisting of oranges, guavas, mangoes, grapes, pomegranates and figs. The School Reading Room and Debating Society were continued and a sum of Rs. 250 was contributed by a private gentleman for a free library in the school premises. In addition to the blacksmiths' class, a carpentry class was also opened during the year. The examination was conducted by the Deputy Director and all the 10 students were declared eligible for certificates. The school is serving as a useful adjunct to the Agricultural Department by helping in the sale of improved ploughs and plough parts, select seed ragi, red Mauritius sugar-cane, short season groundnuts, jola and Cambodia cotton seeds. It held three short courses for the benefit of the raiyat classes on ploughing with improved implements, smut on jola and ragi and groundnut cultivation and about 300 people attended these courses. Improved implements and methods of cane planting and jaggery boiling were demonstrated at the *Sante* classes.

(3) Rural science instruction.

19. The scheme of introducing elementary science as an experimental measure in rural schools with the object of improving instruction by giving it a distinctly agricultural turn was in force in the schools at Hunsmarnahalli, Kyatsandra and Devarayasamudra. It is under contemplation to extend this instruction in thirty more schools. The training of teachers to fit them for employment in rural schools of the above type was continued in the Normal School at Mysore under the direction of the Agricultural Department. Eighteen teachers were under training and all were successful in the examination held in June 1919. These teachers underwent a short course in Hebbal in addition to their year's training in Mysore.

Demonstration Work.

20. The outstanding feature of the work of the Department during the year was the distribution of seed grains on a large scale to the agriculturists throughout the State as a result of the scheme sanctioned in December 1918 for increasing rapidly the stock of food grains by the growth of short duration crops with the help of limited supplies of water which the late rains in 1918 had brought and of an intermediate food crop in channel areas before the main paddy crop. The efforts of the Department in this direction met with a considerable degree of success. In addition to this special work of the Department, the usual activities were also kept up unabated. A large number of implements was sold but it was not possible to satisfactorily meet the large demand for these owing to War conditions. Red Mauritius sugar-cane was introduced into new areas and 480 tons of oil-cake were sold for application to sugar-cane. Twenty-three thousand and eight hundred seers of improved strains of ragi were distributed and a special manure for paddy was prominently brought to the notice of agriculturists. Among the other activities of the Department may be mentioned the creation of facilities for the use of better seed and better milling and boiling methods, the encouragement of the extension of single seedling transplantation of paddy and green manuring, the distribution of seed for special crops like cotton, groundnut, turmeric, etc., and the inspection of private and other estates with a view to advise owners about the improvements that could be effected.

21. The total number of demonstrations conducted in the Eastern and Western Divisions was 1,192. The number of ploughs sold was 1,038 and of cultivators sold was 62. The demonstration of seed selection by the salt water method and of the selection of good ear-heads on the field was continued and altogether 1,544 seers of ragi enough for 150 acres were so selected and sown. Five thousand and seventy-five seers of paddy were selected by means of salt water during the year. The practice of transplanting paddy in preference to broad casting was followed to the extent of 278 acres. There was a large demand for sugar-cane mills of the Nahan pattern but the supply was not enough to meet even a tenth part of the demand. The number of such mills sold during the year was 20. Jaggery boiling demonstrations were held on a large scale including the use of a better furnace, skimming ladles for thorough skimming and the use of litmus for judging

liming. The number of demonstrations so held and ladles sold was 108 and 39 respectively. In the Kolar and Bangalore districts, mills were purchased and hired out by certain Co-operative Societies to their members. The high price of imported sugar having stimulated the local manufacture of sugar by the methods in vogue years ago, attempts were made to introduce improved methods. The proper method of collecting and preserving cattle manure was largely explained. Improved cattle stalls and manure pits were constructed by landholders in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur. The demand for the seeds of sunn-hemp which was largely popularized by the Department for purposes of green manure could not be met adequately. The manuring of cocoanut and arecanut plantations with the growing of such manure crop is finding favour to an increasing extent, especially in the Tumkur district. The amount of such green manure seed supplied during the year was 5,979 seers. The steadily increasing price of oil-cake manure seriously handicapped the supply of this manure and only 480 tons were issued during the year. Fourteen tons of "Manure for paddy," a special mixture, was issued chiefly in the Yedatore, Nanjangud and Mysore taluks. The year was unfavourable for indigo and those who had started its cultivation and the manufacture of dye from it could not manufacture dye, as the crop dried for want of moisture in the soil. The red Mauritius sugar-cane was distributed more extensively, the number of seed sets distributed being 1,107,865. With a view to testing some of the superior varieties of cane, bred on the Hebbal Farm alongside of the local varieties in the districts, Hebbal varieties were planted in the estates of three large sugar-cane growers in the taluks of Goribidnur and Chikballapur but the results are not yet known. The early maturing variety of groundnut continued to be in demand. The whole crop from the Nagenahalli Farm was distributed as seed to the several depots in the Eastern Division. The quantity of groundnut supplied during the year was 19,378 lbs. Although no great effort was made to distribute cotton seeds as heretofore on account of the necessity to grow food crops on a large scale, there was a large demand for Cambodia cotton seed of which 14,190 lbs. were distributed. Ten thousand three hundred and forty seers of selected strains of ragi were sown in 140 separate areas aggregating 540 acres in all. The season being bad, the crop was very poor throughout with a few exceptions.

Dairy.

22. There were 34 animals in the Hebbal Dairy at the beginning of the year 12 cows, 4 buffaloes, 2 breeding bulls, 5 bull calves and 11 heifers and 17 more were added in the course of the year by purchase and births. The average milk yield for the full year was about 1,478 lbs. per dairy animal. One dairy outfit (Tabular Cream Separator) costing Rs. 325 was supplied during the year.

Experimental work. Hebbal Farm.

23. This Farm attracted as usual a large number of visitors, notable among them being His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. Experiments conducted on this farm confirmed the results reported last year regarding the cultivation of ragi, sugar-cane, groundnut and *avare*. Under the unfavourable conditions of the year, which led to a general fall in the level of ragi yields, the improved seed used and the better cultural methods employed on the farm produced moderately good results. The tests conducted with regard to the paddy crop were concerned with varieties, the effect of various manures and artificial fertilizers, the seed rate and the supply of water. The use of *honge* leaves gave the best result. As in the previous year, the artificial fertilizer ammonium sulphate with superphosphate produced the highest yield followed by cyanamide as a close second. On the application of the latter a fortnight before transplantation, no untoward effects were noticed. Among the five varieties of sugar-cane tested, red Mauritius again proved the heaviest yielder. Previous work having shown that the application of oil-cake at the rate of two tons per acre is remunerative, heavier applications were tried with the result that the extra profit derived from the use of the third ton was even greater than that due to the first two tons. The method of planting cane four feet apart gave the highest yield. Among minor crops that were tried were turmeric, cotton, *avare*, castor and groundnut. Turmeric was grown in rotation with cane, but the yield fell short of expectation on account of fungus attack. Cambodia did well with moderate irrigation but American cottons did not thrive.

Marthur Farm.

24. The local varieties of paddy again did better than imported ones. The sugar-cane crop was not very successful owing to the rearrangement of plots

necessitating a considerable removal of surface soil. Preliminary work with regard to the laying out of an orchard on a small scale having met with considerable success, a larger area was planted with fruit plants. The work on pepper and plantains was continued, the pepper from Taliparamba having done very well. The work on groundnut, chillies, turmeric and ragi was continued. An important item of work on the farm was the construction of a silo-pit and preparation of ensilage. The ensilage when removed after a period of three months was eagerly consumed by the cattle. The work of slowly extending the area under areca garden was continued.

Babbur Farm.

25. Only *Sannahatti* cotton was sown on 24 acres but the crop was not on the whole good. *Doddahatti* cotton could not be sown for want of timely rains. Bili jola was sown on 32 acres for purposes of fodder for the live-stock on the farm and the crop came up well. But as the price of jola was high and the demand for seed jola enormous, it was not cut for fodder. The crop of Bengal gram proved a failure on account of excessive rain after sowing and was replaced by wheat and coriander. The yield of this crop also was poor. Sunn hemp and cowpea were sown again this year with the object of getting local seed supplies of green manure crops. The former proved a complete failure and the latter gave only a very poor yield. In all, about 60 acres were under the sugar-cane crop all the area being under the red Mauritius variety of cane. Alternate strips 1·20 acres in extent in each were sown with *Doddahatti* and Cambodia cotton. The latter was a comparative failure. *Doddahatti* gave 21 maunds per acre, whereas Cambodia only 8½ maunds. Among other crops tried, groundnut, tobacco and chillies were failures. Of the green manure crops, sunn hemp, cowpea and *dhaincha* were tried. The first gave the largest amount of green material. Sugar-cane sets worth Rs. 554 were sold during the year as also oil-cake to the value of Rs. 230 and Cambodia cotton seed sufficient for 744 acres. Improved ploughs were hired out as usual.

Nagenahalli Farm.

26. Only about 15 acres were got ready for wet cultivation on which paddy was sown. As the season was too far advanced, no sugar-cane could be planted. A few dry crops such as jola, sunn hemp and horse-gram were cultivated, but the season was very unfavourable.

Work of the Chemical Section.

27. Investigations regarding green manure were continued. The periodical analysis of the soil of the plots in the Laboratory compound were continued and the results confirm the observations made in the past about the rise in the total nitrogen content and its gradual decrease. Unlike last year, the average weight of green manure grown on limed plots was slightly less than that on the unlimed, but the average weight of the ragi on the limed plots was a little higher than that in the unlimed. In accordance with the decision arrived at in the Departmental Conference last year, samples of seeds grown in the districts were sent in by the Agricultural Inspectors to be analysed for moisture and oil content. It was found that the oil content of the same seed grown in different localities varied considerably. Analyses to ascertain the food value of the various fodder grasses grown on the Hebbal Farm were taken up but the results are not yet sufficiently advanced to be reported. Analyses of spiked sandal leaf and healthy young and mature leaves showed a deficiency of nitrogen in the spiked sandal leaves. In the case of *Zizyphus Oenoplea* which seems to suffer from a disease similar to that of sandal spike, analyses of the spiked leaf, and healthy and young and mature leaves, were made as in the case of sandal and the results show that even here, there is a marked resemblance between the diseased and young healthy Zizyphus leaves, indicating a state of arrested development as in sandal. Six more samples of the soil from the Babbur Farm were analysed and were found poor in plant foods, especially phosphoric acid and lime. A great deal of analytical work connected with the varietal manurial and spacing tests was made with regard to sugar-cane. Among the analyses made for other Departments or for private parties may be mentioned four samples of oil cake, one sample of Rubber seed soil, one of *Ippe* flower, one of rain tree pods, three of limestone, one of auriferous quartz, one of copper ore, besides samples of oil cake, fish guano and cinchona bark.

Mycology.

28. In regard to *Koleroga* spraying operations, the work in the Experimental Garden was continued on the same lines as in the previous year and consisted in testing the effects of various combinations of Resin and Bordeaux Mixture. The work of absolutely stamping out the disease from the other experimental areas was also continued. There was no disease in the Agumbe Experimental Garden

which remained free from disease for the past five seasons although no spraying could be done. The blocks left untreated last season continued to be free from disease. The general spraying work in the gardens of private garden owners was handicapped for want of good sprayers. Among minor investigations may be mentioned a preliminary study of a disease on plantains due to *Thielatropsis*. Grafting work in regard to sandal was continued to see if Zizyphus spike can be transmitted on to sandal and repeated attempts were made to grow them together but not with much success. A disease on cotton was observed at Hiriyur with symptoms of small leaves and starch in tissues. From materials gathered from early stages of the *Anabe* disease, it was found possible to cultivate the fungus on agar. The short lined *basidiopores* of coffee *Koleroga* were found out at Koppa.

Entomology.

29. The hand picking of red headed *Kamblihula* was carried out in four centres and altogether a total of 12,000 moths was collected. An illustrated circular on black headed *Kamblihula* was widely circulated in the Mysore and Bangalore districts during the cold weather and fieldmen were posted to demonstrate remedial measures. The results of the wash tried against the coffee-borer last year were encouraging. Instead of soda, soap was tried as diluent and was found to answer better. The investigations of the sugar-cane borer pest advanced considerably. The investigation of the castor semi-looper pest was continued with a view to finding a simpler remedy than spraying and the results obtained were encouraging. Two alternate host plants of the Jola Earhead Fly were obtained but efforts to rear out the pest proved a failure. Among other insects that received attention were (1) Epilachna, (2) Rhinoceros beetle, (3) Free living Bruchids.

Botanical work.

30. Work on ragi and sugar-cane was continued on the Hebbal Farm on the same lines as heretofore. The season, though it began well, was very unfavourable for ragi breeding work. The testing of 14 purified types of Hain ragi was continued. Two separate series of tests with the best of Mysore ragis from the seed plots were started during the year. Types like Hullubele and Maddayanagiri ragi seemed to stand drought much better than other types and types with heavy earheads seemed to prefer moist conditions. Fifty-six new strains of pedigree seeds were tested in three series with the best local Hullubele as check for comparison. Two types gave very high yields and eight others were very promising. Six of them were multiplied on the Farm for general distribution. A fresh collection of 82 samples of Mysore ragis was made, which were tested along with 96 old collections, ten of these gave better yields than the local Hullubele. The purified North Indian types and selections made from them were all tested; but they all failed completely on account of drought. All the canes tested last year were tried this year also and most of them were grown as ratoons to find out good ratooning canes. A few of them were non-flowering and ratooned quite well. Some of them were tested on the Babbur and Marthur farms and appeared to be suitable for those localities. Ten of the best seedlings which were tested against Red Mauritius cane for yield, quality and vigour appeared at Hebbal to be superior to Red Mauritius. Two promising new seedlings of which one was a pure white cane were raised from Red Mauritius. Eleven new varieties of foreign canes were introduced from Coimbatore. Some spacing experiments were also carried out with reference to Red Mauritius and Java. It was found that planting sugar-cane sets four feet apart in rows three feet apart besides lessening the seed rate also resulted in a larger yield. A number of canes was tested for their fibre contents to help in the selection of soft and hard canes. Red Mauritius cane gave nearly double the amount of fuel when compared with the local *pattapatti* and was also the hardest cane. Forty two castor selections and 43 types were tested. Thirteen types of *avare* and 10 types of groundnuts were tested. The cotton grown in Mysore district was found to be different from the cotton grown in Chitaldrug district. Samples of this cotton were sent to the Deputy Director of Trichinopoly who identified it as *G. obtusifolium* having a coarse lint and low ginning percentage. A type of *Sannahatti* having naked seed and united tracts was isolated last year. The type seems to be unstable and has split into types having naked, semi-naked and fuzzy seeds. Hybridisation of cotton was started during the year under report and many crosses were made. Three new introductions were made during the year, *viz.*, Columbia, Durango and Lonestar. Columbia did the best in point of yield, but Lonestar contained a high percentage of lint. Babbur cotton gave better yields than Davangere Cotton.

Work in co-operation with District Committees, etc.

31. Work in connection with the Co-operative Department related to the stocking and sale of implements, seeds and manures through Co-operative Societies, the joint ownership of sugar-cane mills, the hiring of improved implements and to the growing of improved ragi by the members. As usual, the staff of the Agricultural Department co-operated with other organizations, such as District and Taluk Associations, District and Taluk Progress Committees.

Sericulture.

32. The work of the Department of Sericulture during the year fell under the following heads: (1) Education, (2) Consolidation, (3) Seed supply, (4) Demonstration and propagandist work, (5) Expansion, (6) Improvement of reeling and (7) Study of markets. The students of the last year's sericultural class were examined and posted for practical work. This year's class was started with 32 students and a Panchama section was added with a strength of 20 boys and girls. The school was provided with a museum containing samples and photographs illustrative of the silk industry in India. The Silk Twisting School at Channapatna trained 200 persons in re-reeling and twisting. Six students were trained in the Reeling School at Santemarahalli which was designed to stimulate local reeling of cocoons. Experience having pointed to the necessity of organizing a station for cold storage, observations were, with the permission of Government, taken for the purpose at Fern Hill. Demonstrations of better methods of rearing and reeling were extended.

33. For purposes of demonstration, exhibitions were held at Maddur and Melkote and prizes were awarded to the best exhibits. There was an appreciable increase, amounting in many taluks to as much as 20 per cent, in the area under mulberry. Kannada and Hindustani leaflets containing hints and instructions for improving reeling, etc., were widely circulated. An official of the department was trained in the Government Filature at Srinagar. A reeling establishment was started at Channapatna with a view to introduce improvements in the local reels and standardise the production of raw silk.

34. In order to improve the quality of the cocoons produced by raiyats, adequate attention was devoted to the supply of disease-free seed. During the year, as many as 127,445 layings were supplied to raiyats. Proposals for the development of grainages are under the consideration of Government.

35. The Department secured a gold medal for the best collection of silks, etc., exhibited during the Dasara Exhibition of 1918.

36. The receipts and expenditure of the Government Farms amounted to Rs. 3,480 and Rs. 13,472 respectively.

iii. Labour and Wages.

Labour and wages.

37. The rates of wages continued to remain high, those in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Hassan districts showing a further rise during the year under report. The increase was probably due, in a large measure, to the increase in the cost of living brought about by the rise in the price of staple food grains. The extraordinary demand upon carts for transport purposes due to curtailment in train services, the difficulty of getting fodder, the export of bullocks for Military purposes and the increased cost of maintenance of bulls, raised the rates of cart hire in almost all the districts. The insufficiency of labour in the Malnad and the measures to be adopted for remedying this want engaged the attention of the Malnad Improvement Committees and Government ordered a preliminary investigation with a view to establish a Labour Recruiting Agency at Udipi. In addition to the usual periodical immigration of coolies to the coffee estates, the manganese industry and the saw-mill in the Shimoga district and the gold mining industry, the arecanut gardens and railway contracts, the new iron industry at Benkipur and the Bhadra project also attracted a good number of workmen from the bordering British Provinces and from Northern India. About 2,000 people, mostly weavers from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, temporarily settled themselves in parts of the Chitaldrug district. At the instance of the several Labour Recruiting Agencies, as many as 878 people emigrated to Ceylon, the Nilgiris and other parts of Southern India from the Mysore district.

38. Under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, 28 families were newly settled during the year as against 64 in the previous year while, under the scheme of Kumri cultivation, 16 families of Mahratta Kunbies were settled in the Ghat regions of the Sagar Taluk.

iv. Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

39. As in the previous two years, the work of the department was considerably retarded owing to the difficulty of importing machinery and only such work could be undertaken as could be done with the aid of machinery made locally or bought second-hand. Department of Industries and Commerce.

40. There were 20 applications pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 49 applications for loans amounting to Rs. 2,63,250 were received during the year, making a total of 69 applications involving a sum of Rs. 3,85,300. Applications aggregating Rs. 1,07,100 were sanctioned (exclusive of two involving Rs. 20,000 sanctioned but subsequently withdrawn) and 24 applications involving Rs. 87,000 were either rejected or withdrawn. The number of applications pending disposal at the end of the year was 16 involving a sum of Rs. 1,71,200. A sum of Rs. 36,004-12-4 towards principal and Rs. 6,992-5-9 towards interest was recovered during the year. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 65,807-14-8. Takavi Loans and Hire Purchases.

41. The total number of installations taken up during the year was 30, of which 19 were completed and 13 were pending completion at the end of the year. Among the large installations erected during the year were the Rice Mills at Channarayapatna, Krishnarajpete, and Kolar and the Anderson Oil Expeller at Davangere. Erection of machinery and plant.

42. The necessary extensions to the building costing Rs. 1,05,000 were completed during the year. Additional machinery was bought at a cost of over Rs. 30,000 which has enabled the Workshop to increase its output considerably. The Workshop is divided into 3 main sections (1) the Foundry, (2) the Machine Shops and (3) the Smithy. Several important castings, a few of them being of semi-steel and several heavy works were undertaken in the Foundry Section. In the Machine Shops, many new machines were designed and constructed in addition to attending to numerous repair works. Amongst the machines made may be mentioned Woollen Carding Machine, Wool Milling Machine, Filter Press Pumps, and Flour Mills, Paddy Separators, Button Lathes, Soap Plodder, Crutcher and Copper Still. The Smithy Section was fully occupied in the manufacture of dog spikes for supply to the Mysore State Railways. The total output of the Workshops during the year was Rs. 1,10,674 and the gross profit realised Rs. 30,771. The Central Industrial Stores, organised last year, to stock the raw materials needed for the several Government Factories and also to meet the requirements of owners of private installations, continued to do useful work. The total transactions for the year amounted to Rs. 5,10,602-13-2. Central Industrial Workshop.

43. The Hudi Furnace constructed last year was handed over to a private person at whose instance it was worked by the department during the season and it turned out 3,000 maunds of jaggery during the year. Further work could not be done owing to the failure of the sugar-cane crop. The experimental work at Agaram was also continued during the year. Special attention was paid to the organisation of cane supply. Three thousand one hundred and thirty and a half maunds of sugar and 3,826 maunds of jaggery were manufactured during the season. A sum of Rs. 2,634 was realised by way of milling charges. Government sanctioned the erection of a sugar-cane crushing plant at Channarayapatna and though the plant was erected, it could not be worked for want of proper supply of sugar-cane. Sugar-cane Mills.

44. The management of the Tirthahalli Tile Factory was formally taken over by the department in February 1919 and till the end of the official year, 17,000 tiles were burnt. The Mysore Tile Factory was reported to be doing good work. New machinery obtained from England was put up and an extra kiln was under construction. The Tumkur Tile Factory was completed and commenced making tiles which are in great demand both in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts. Assistance was rendered to the private Tile Factory owners at Sagar and also at Channapatna. Tile Factories.

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Button Factory.

45. In the Button Factory, 1,054 gross of finished buttons valued at Rs. 2,193 and 783 gross of unfinished buttons valued at Rs. 782 were manufactured during the year. As the Factory had passed the experimental stage, it was transferred to private agency.

Soap Factory.

46. The Soap Factory continued to do good work during the year and the plant was worked to its maximum capacity in manufacturing different kinds of soaps. The three varieties at present manufactured are (1) Washing Soap, (2) Carbolic Soap and (3) Toilet Soap (Sandal Soap). The demand for the Sandal Soap has been considerable. Till the end of the year, Rs. 90,000 worth of soap was manufactured and put on the market. A scheme for the expansion of the Soap Factory at an outlay of Rs. 50,000 has recently been sanctioned. It provides for the installation of a glycerine recovery plant also.

Metal Factory.

47. The Metal Factory sanctioned in October 1917 was completely fitted up in August last. The output of the Factory has been steadily increasing since its start. From Rs. 5,586 in November 1918, the value of the output rose to Rs. 10,395 in June 1919. The value of the total output during the year was Rs. 37,613 and the sales effected amounted to Rs. 35,206-7-8.

Instrument Section.

48. The Instrument Section of the Central Industrial Workshop was amalgamated with the Metal Factory. The approximate value of the work done up to the end of the year was Rs. 20,000. Among the articles made here may be mentioned Prismatic Compasses, Plane Tables, Scientific Instruments for the Education Department, brass fittings, brass and iron locks, etc.

Art Workshop.

49. This institution which was recently started made good progress. Four master artisans in sandalwood carving, ivory work, wood carving and brass enamelling were entertained and are working in the Factory. The Art Workshop is giving employment to 180 men and a large number of boys are under training. Articles of the value of Rs. 7,000 were manufactured during the year.

Weaving Factory.

50. A re-organisation of the Government Weaving Factory was sanctioned during the year. Some of the main items of the work of the factory were the training of demonstrators by having a regular course of instruction both practical and theoretical in the factory, the formation of a Textile Museum, the rendering of assistance to private capitalists in the selling of their wares and the manufacture of cheap cotton cloth. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 45,639. Six hundred and forty-four fly-shuttle slays were sold during the year. Rs. 9,917 were realized by the sale of looms and loom parts. On the experimental side, the introduction of power looms worked on Hatterslay looms and of Jacquard looms and the introduction of Silk Twisting and Winding Machines are deserving of mention.

Army Blankets.

51. The manufacture and supply of army blankets were undertaken at the request of the Indian Munitions Board in February 1918. Up to the end of February 1919, 30,755 blankets were manufactured and 28,743 supplied to the Board. With a view to further developing the work already started, sanction was accorded to the continuance of the Weaving Factory at Hunsur for two years and this factory is at present engaged in the manufacture of twill woven rugs suitable for use by the middle class people.

Arts and Crafts Institute.

52. The sales in the depot during the year amounted to Rs. 28,397-5-2. The sales were very brisk since December 1918 and the supply to the depot from the artisans was not equal to the demand.

Mineral Industries.

53. Further investigations as to the availability of a suitable quality of kaolin useful for the manufacture of high class pottery were continued and it is now considered that sufficient quantities of raw materials are available for the manufacture of Porcelain ware. Mr. Deb, the Bengal Ceramic expert, conducted several investigations on the spot and inspected the mines. He furnished plans and estimates for the erection of a washing plant and was engaged in making experiments on a large scale and Mr. Vyasa Rao, Industrial Geologist, was also deputed to Calcutta to carry on experimental work in association with Mr. Deb. The investigations regarding the suitability of raw materials available locally for the manufacture of glass were also undertaken. Some glassware articles were made out of local materials at the Paisa Fund Glass Works and these turned out to be fairly satisfactory.

54. The Commercial Museum was located in Sowcar Banumiah's building at Mysore and the Industrial Museum on the Exhibition Grounds. Advantage was taken of the last year's all-India Exhibition to collect suitable samples from local manufacturers and merchants. The Industrial Museum mainly consists of machinery made in the Central Industrial Workshop and also a few purchased at the time of the all-India Exhibition. Arrangements are under contemplation to demonstrate the working of the machinery. Commercial and Industrial Museums.

55. Both the sandalwood oil factories at Mysore and Bangalore continued to work satisfactorily during the year, the total outturn of sandalwood oil being nearly 155,000 lbs. Manufacture of sandalwood oil.

56. During the year, Sir A. Chatterton was sent to England to study and report upon the condition of the sandalwood oil market in England and America.

57. Arrangements were made during the year in consultation with Mr. C. P. Perin of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of Bombay for erecting a blast furnace and wood distillation plant for the manufacture of pig iron at Benkipur, the capital outlay on the works being estimated at about 94 lakhs of rupees. Mysore Iron Works.

58. Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, of Bombay have been appointed as Managing Agents for a period of 25 years. Satisfactory progress has already been made in the work of construction under their guidance, most of the machinery has arrived and it is expected that the manufacture of iron might be started by March 1921.

59. Investigations regarding the possibility of the development of the leather industry in the State were undertaken by the department. The services of a Leather Expert were secured and experimental work in the manufacture of chamois leather was undertaken. The samples made in the Experimental Factory were submitted to the Railway Board who have placed orders for the supply of a quantity of skins. Some experiments in the manufacture of essential oils were undertaken and a scheme for the distillation of cardamom and other essential oils was under consideration. Miscellaneous.

60. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:— Value of manufactures and number of factories.

No.	District	Value	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore	1,07,02,222	
2	Kolar	2,54,750	
3	Tumkur	16,53,000	
4	Mysore	2,91,182	
5	Hassan	67,947	
6	Shimoga	32,451	
7	Kadur	.....	
8	Chitaldrug	66,72,120	

61. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State (excluding the Mines), the number of persons employed and the outturn:—

Description of factories	No.*	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton Mills	9	1,966	93,15,843
Cotton Ginning Mills	5	122	40,47,220
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Establishments not classedas mills	1,562	2,660	1,50,760
Silk Filatures	92	184	14,720
Woollen Mills	311	1,212	18,32,925
Iron and Bra ss Foundries	5	487	2,37,266
Bone Crushing Mills	1	40	24,000
Dye Works	4	160	68,400
Coffee Works	1	128	20,000
Rice Mills	16	228	1,20,692
Oil Mills	139	266	1,53,395
Timber Mills	6	116	1,11,372
Cigar Factories	8	54	76,050
Sugar-cane Crushing Mills	2	80	1,00,000
The Aryan Hosiery Factory	1	19	24,000
The Government Central Distillery	1	150	4,80,000
Tannery	2	225	4,95,460
Sandalwood Oil Factories	2	430	45,15,000
Government Weaving Factory	1	150	43,731
Grinding Mills	1	3	800
Government Central Industrial Workshops... ...	1	230	2,00,000
Government Metal Factory	1	330	1,50,000
Government Soap Factory	1	30	75,000
Other Factories	109	261	.....

* Includes small works also.

v. Trade and Commerce.

Trade and Commerce.

62. The principal articles of export during the year excluding gold were textile materials (raw), textile fabrics, hides and skins, oil seeds, grains and pulses, tobacco, *copra*, arecanuts and jaggery; and the principal imports into the State were grains and pulses, textile fabrics, oils, tobacco, metals, timber and miscellaneous manufactured articles. The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 8,42,94,970 and of imports Rs. 11,51,04,468, as against Rs. 7,36,00,000 and Rs. 9,22,00,000 respectively in the previous year. The rise in the value of both imports and exports was not due to a quantitative increase in the commodities, but rather to a gradual rise in the prices of all articles of import and export consequent upon the War. Owing partly to adverse seasonal conditions and partly to an increasing tendency to profiteering on the part of the mercantile community, prices rose so abnormally that controlling action by Government was found necessary in the State as in the case of the rest of India. The organizing of food control work was entrusted to the Deputy Director of Commerce. The work was subsequently transferred to the Food Controller and Director of Civil Supplies. The main items of work attended to by the Deputy Director of Commerce comprised the consolidating and publishing of the English and Vernacular editions of the rail-borne trade figures, the collection and publication of price lists and the publication of periodical reviews about price levels in various parts of the State and at different periods. During the year, the Bureau of Commercial Information also took up the consolidation of certain fortnightly and other periodical returns, previously in charge of the Revenue Department. The temporary Ookads established at various frontier places to prevent the export of food grains by road were utilized to register the frontier road-borne traffic, and the Bureau is making use of the information so collected to consolidate the figures relating to the road-borne foreign trade of the State. A Commercial Museum was opened at Mysore and a fairly large collection of local and foreign exhibits was stocked. The two Commercial Correspondents in Bombay and Madras continued to do useful work about keeping the merchants

of the State in touch with the commercial activities of those two cities. The Library of the Bureau was supplied with up-to-date publications on commercial subjects and, with the approval of Government, rules were framed for lending books and periodicals to the Members.

63. The Chamber of Commerce, with branches at Tumkur, Tiptur, Davangere, Chikmagalur and Channapatna has been continuing its useful work in the interests of merchants, while the Bank of Mysore with branches at Mysore, Davangere, Tiptur and Channapatna is becoming increasingly popular and useful and helping the mercantile community to develop the local and foreign trade of the State. Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

vi. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

64. The re-organization of the department sanctioned in the year previous was partly brought into effect during the year and the revision of the subordinate executive and clerical staff of the department was also brought into force. A change was introduced in the work of the Inspectors according to which instead of each Inspector attending to all details connected with the inspection, audit, supervision, organization, etc., of the societies under his charge, provision was made for some of the Inspectors specialising in items of work for which they happened to have a natural aptitude particularly those relating to audit and the development of branches of co-operation other than credit. A staff of eight Inspectors was accordingly told off for purely audit work in several districts; one Inspector was deputed for work connected with the development of agricultural co-operation, another for industrial co-operation and a third for work connected with weavers. The remaining Inspectors were placed in charge of about 60 societies each and their duties were confined mainly to inspection and organization. Special efforts were made during the year to develop non-credit forms of co-operation especially with reference to agriculture and industries. The number of agricultural and industrial societies rose from 43 to 72 of which 36 were for weavers, 13 for the supply of manure, seed and agricultural implements, 6 for rice hulling, 4 for sericulturists, 2 for lift irrigation, 2 for jaggery boiling, 1 for jewellers, 1 for lacquerware artisans, 1 for brass workers, 1 for cobblers, 2 for sandalwood carvers, 1 for cattle breeding and 1 for dairy farming. Considerable attention was paid during the year to the improvement of the condition of the weavers by means of co-operative societies. The Bangalore City Weavers' Co-operative Society which was far from flourishing was re-organised and a cash credit of Rs. 50,000 was arranged for it with the Bank of Mysore as a result of which the Society showed remarkable progress in its working during the year. A Committee presided over by Sir Alfred Chatterton was also appointed to investigate into the condition of weavers and suggest suitable measures of relief. One of the main recommendations of the Committee which was approved by Government was that Co-operative Societies for supplying the weavers with yarn, dyestuffs and other raw materials, providing them with improved looms and patterns and arranging for the marketing of the manufactured goods should be tried on a large scale. In accordance with this recommendation, the constitution of twenty of the weavers' societies which were doing only credit business was suitably altered and 14 societies of the new type were formed during the year. Co-operative Societies. General.

65. Owing to the abnormal rise in the prices of articles like rice, ragi, fuel and kerosene oil, a scheme for the sale of these articles through Co-operative Societies was sanctioned during the year. Besides the regular Stores Societies, 127 Credit Societies took action under the scheme with the result that 10,700 pallas of rice and 1,000 tins of kerosene oil were sold by them.

66. There were 59 Honorary Supervisors working at the beginning of the year. They were as a body commendably zealous and active in their work.

67. A number of unfavourable conditions such as, the continuance of the war the prevalence of influenza and the abnormal seasonal conditions combined to interfere seriously with the progress of the co-operative movement in the State during the year. Expansion on a large scale was impossible as efforts had to be concentrated on securing the safety and sound management of the existing societies.

68. One hundred and forty-five new societies were registered during the year as against 141 in the year 1917-18 and the registration of 9 societies was Working of the societies.

cancelled, bringing the total number of societies at the end of the year to 1,233 as detailed below as against 1,097 at the end of 1917-18.

District.	No. of societies.
Bangalore	248
Kolar	147
Tumkur	199
Mysore	160
Hassan	156
Shimoga	167
Kadur	64
Chitaldrug	92
Total ..	1,233

69. Thus there was one society on an average for every 13 villages and every 4,700 persons in the State. Classified according to their objects, 1,125 were credit societies, 59 purchase and sale societies, 3 production societies, 13 production and sale societies and 33 societies of a miscellaneous character.

70. As in the previous year, the Bangalore Central Co-operative and the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Banks continued to be the two principal central institutions for financing Co-operative Societies in the State. The number of District Central Banks continued to be 2 as in the previous year, *viz.*, those at Mysore and Shimoga. The number of Federal Banking Unions also remained the same as in the year 1917-18, *viz.*, 15. The rest were agricultural and non-agricultural societies, mostly credit institutions for promoting thrift and self-help and for providing to members money at cheap rates of interest. The total number of members of all societies rose from 81,168 to 84,425 and the working capital from Rs. 65,04,632 to Rs. 70,98,327. The total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 2,42,31,865 as against Rs. 2,23,89,334 in the previous year. The net profits and the reserve fund were Rs. 3,38,504 and Rs. 4,39,087, respectively, while the deposits amounted to Rs. 24,16,125.

71. The eighth Provincial Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore during the Dasara of 1918. A noteworthy feature of the Conference was the announcement of the institution, by His Highness the Yuvaraja, of a system of prizes in the form of shields as an incentive for good work in the field of co-operation. There are 10 shields under the scheme, of which one is intended to be awarded to the best industrial society in the State, one to the best agricultural society and the remaining eight to the best credit society in each of the eight districts. The prize for the industrial society is in the name of His Highness the Maharaja and the rest in the name of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

72. Seven District and 60 Taluk Co-operative Conferences were held during the year along with the District and Taluk Conferences organized by the District Committees of the Economic Conference.

73. The Departmental Conference was also held as usual for taking stock of work done in the previous year and laying down the outlines of work for the current year.

74. Arrangements were made for the revival of the *Mysore Co-operative Bulletin* under the editorship of Rajakarya Prasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, retired Inspector-General of Education and Honorary Secretary of the Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank.

Agricultural Banks.

75. There was no change in the number of working Agricultural Banks during the year. The two banks at Palhalli and Hongenhalli continued to have a nominal existence. They paid up their dues to Government in full and transacted business with their accumulated surpluses. The total receipts and disbursements in the two working banks during the year amounted to Rs. 7,489 and Rs. 6,125 respectively, as against Rs. 4,290 and Rs. 3,832 in the year previous and the closing balance of both banks amounted to Rs. 1,363. The total amount of loans out-standing against the defunct banks was the same as in the preceding year, *viz*, Rs. 7,52,104. The total repayment up to the end of the year was Rs. 7,18,188. The balance still to be recovered was thus Rs. 33,916 at the close of the year. Forty-nine out of 59 banks have repaid the Government loan in full.

76. At the close of the year, there were 43 co-operative societies, including the three started during the year in places where Agricultural Banks had previously been in existence. These societies had a membership of about 4,400 and transacted business to the extent of Rs. 7,40,000.

Joint Stock Companies having share capital

77. There were 71 Joint Stock Companies on the 31st March 1918, with a subscribed capital of Rs. 69,12,671 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 50,66,749. Seven public companies and 1 private company were registered during the year ending 31st March 1919, the latter being a new institution under the new Regulation (VIII of 1917). Three companies with subscribed and paid-up capitals of Rs. 17,070 and Rs. 9,517 respectively ceased to work during the year. Thus there were 75 public companies and 1 private company working on the 31st March 1919. Of these, 38 transacted business connected with banking, 2 were engaged in transport work and 5 in trading, 3 were mills and presses, 6 including the one private company were engaged in mining, etc., 1 in the acquisition of land and buildings, 1 in printing and publication and 20 in other kinds of business. The total subscribed and paid-up capital of these companies amounted to Rs. 74,15,510 and Rs. 52,69,605 respectively. During the year, rules were framed and issued under sections 144, 151 and 248 of the Regulation regarding the grant of auditors' certificates, the tables and forms to be used and the powers and duties of the Registrar.

Literary, scientific and charitable societies.

78. Four societies were registered during the year under Regulation III of 1904, the total number of such societies working at the end of March 1919 being 39.

vii. Transfers of Land.

Transfers of land.

79. During the year under report, there were 449 transfers of land by order of courts (civil and revenue) involving 4,182 acres as against 310 transfers involving 993 acres in 1917-18. The number of transfers by private contracts or gifts was 11,724 involving 69,779 acres as against 11,844 involving 71,873 acres in the previous year. The total extent of land which changed hands during the year, as compared with that in the previous year, was as follows:—

	1917-18	1918-19
	Acres	Acres
From Agriculturists to Agriculturists	53,779	43,796
Do to non-agriculturists	8,715	8,516
From non-agriculturists to Agriculturists	12,858	9,958
From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists	7,105	7,012

80. There was a decrease in the total number of transfers with a corresponding decrease in the extent involved. The net result of the transfers was in favour of the agriculturists who increased their holdings by 1,942 acres.

viii. Condition of the People.

Condition of the people.

81. The year was not a prosperous one. The accumulated effects of the War pressed heavily on all classes of the population. Great misery was caused to the poor, middle and labouring classes by the unprecedented rise in the prices of the necessaries of life. The monsoons were not propitious and nearly 25 per cent of the lands under occupation was left uncultivated. Even agriculturists whose condition was gradually improving by the steady rise in the prices of agricultural products during the previous years suffered hard as crops generally failed. The situation which had thus become serious was rendered critical by the cessation of all agricultural activities for nearly four months on account of the outbreak of influenza. The measures adopted by Government to meet the food situation have been explained in Chapter I. For further details throwing light on the condition of the people regarding season and rainfall, trade and commerce and vital statistics, prices of food grains, wages of labour, agriculture and agricultural stock, effect of settlements, industrial enterprise, increase or decrease in the consumption of liquor, reference may be made to the respective sections in this report.

Village Improvement scheme.

82. The number of Village Committees in the State rose from 8,820 in the previous year to 8,957 during the year under report. The number of villages served by the Committees increased from 15,289 in 1917-18 to 15,767 in 1918-19,

leaving only 438 Government villages unprovided for. Of the total number of Committees, 5,383 subscribed for newspapers, 4,004 held weekly meetings for recreation and instruction and 5,234 devoted half a day a week to labour for communal purposes. A sum of about Rs. 36,151 was collected as Village Common Fund and the value of work done without aid from Government was Rs. 2,49,562. District Conferences were held in all the districts except Bangalore and Taluk Conferences in all taluks except Jagalur. At these conferences, stock was taken of the work actually done under the Village Improvement Scheme; and other measures of special importance as well as local requirements were discussed and lists were prepared of major and minor wants of the districts or taluks concerned. Among the special features of the District Conference at Chitaldrug was an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition in which there was a special section for exhibits made by Panchamas. Cattle shows were organized as adjuncts to Taluk Conferences in the Chitaldrug district.

ix. Forest.

State Forests.

83. Seventeen blocks with an aggregate area of 56·79 square miles were notified as State Forests during the year, and an area of 541 acres was excluded, bringing the total area of State Forests at the end of the year to 3,234 square miles. Seven blocks with an area of 25·77 square miles were notified under Section 4 of the Mysore Forest Regulation, while 17 blocks with an area of 90 square miles were excluded on account of their settlement and constitution into State Forests. The reservation of 2 blocks with an area of 5 square miles was given up. The net result of these alterations was that 84 blocks with an area of 451 squre miles remained on the list of Reserved Lands at the close of the year against 96 blocks with an area of 521 square miles in the previous year.

Village Forests.

84. Three blocks with an area of 905 acres were constituted into Village Forests during the year in the Hassan District.

Forest Settlements.

85. In all, 16 blocks with an area of 85 square miles were settled during the year while completion reports in respect of 25 blocks were submitted. With the addition of 7 blocks notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation, there were 33 blocks awaiting settlement at the close of the year.

Demarcation.

86. New lines to the length of about 131 miles were cut during the year, mostly in the labourless tracts of Sagar and Kadur. The re-clearing of old lines was attended to, as usual, 3,921 miles being thus repaired. Preliminary lines round blocks of Reserved Lands were also cut to a length of about 201 miles. The work of putting up cairns, sign-boards and mile and furlong stones also received due attention. The total cost incurred amounted to Rs. 8,785 against Rs. 11,222 in the previous year.

Forest Surveys.

87. The area surveyed during the year, inclusive of overlaps and enclosures, was 225 square miles, mostly in the malnad taluks of Sagar, Tirthahalli, Saklespur and Narasimharajapura. Field sheets of 16 State Forests were fair drawn during the year and 9 sheets containing among them 14 State Forests were reduced to the 1 inch scale for insertion in the working plan reports. Seventeen fair sheets were printed and published and 1,684 were hand-coloured.

Working Plans.

88. Working plans for an area of 296 square miles were sanctioned during the year. Six blocks with an aggregate area of 130 square miles in Kadur and Bangalore districts were taken up afresh during the year and field work in respect of 12 blocks completed and working plan reports were under compilation. Of these, 154 square miles lie in the locality to be operated upon for iron smelting purposes and with the completion of these reports, practically all the State Forest areas affected by the introduction of this industry will have been supplied with regular working plans. All other State Forests for which regular working plans did not exist were, as usual, worked under provisional working plans.

Communications and buildings.

89. New roads and bridle paths to the extent of 14½ miles were opened and existing roads to the length of 300 miles were repaired. An estimate for Rs. 11,500 was sanctioned for the improvement of the forest road from Honderbal to Kyatedevargudi and the work was entrusted to the Public Works Department. The total

amount spent on new works and repairs was Rs. 43,302 as against Rs. 29,231 in the year previous. A sum of Rs. 13,196 was spent on the construction of new buildings, and Rs. 5,573 on repairs to old ones. The sinking of 4 new wells was taken up during the year, of which 3 were completed and 1 was nearing completion at the close of the year.

Protection of forests. Offences.

90. At the beginning of the year, 35 cases were pending with magistrates and 61 with departmental officers. One thousand and thirty-one cases were reported during the year making a total of 1,127 cases to be dealt with. Of the new cases, 52 were placed before Magistrates and 979 were departmentally dealt with. Of the 87 cases before magistrates, 23 involving 97 persons ended in conviction and 8 involving 23 persons in acquittal, leaving 56 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the remaining 1,040 cases departmentally dealt with, 1,004 involving 1,632 persons were compounded, and 6 involving 6 persons were struck off the file, leaving a balance of 30 cases pending at the close of the year. In addition, 49 cases out of a total of 440 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year and a sum of Rs. 812 was recovered as fine, leaving 391 cases pending disposal at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

91. Attempts were made to protect an area of 1,748,139 acres against 1,715,547 acres in the previous year, the protection being successful in 99·1 per cent of the area attempted. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 40,900 against Rs. 40,615 in the year previous.

Grazing.

92. Areas under regeneration and cultural operations were, as usual, strictly closed against entry of cattle, the rest of the forests being thrown open for grazing. The almost total failure of both the monsoons brought about scarcity of fodder, when all forests except areas under regeneration were thrown open for grazing. The total number of horned cattle admitted to graze on pre-paid licenses and on lump-sum grazing fees was 354,593 inclusive of 111,645 sheep. The Amrut Mahal cattle, as usual, enjoyed free grazing in all the State Forests. The demand under grazing amounted to Rs. 66,856 as against Rs. 66,598 in 1917-18. The total number of cattle impounded during the year was 4,141.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

93. While in the Hunsur and Heggaddevankote taluks no new areas were invaded by the spike disease, it spread over many new tracts in Gundlupet and Chamrajnagar. The sandal valuation survey disclosed the interesting fact that the spike in the Hunsur taluk was confined to an area of 12 miles radius round Hunsur. Large areas were cleared of lantana in the forests of Tumkur and Kolar districts. Prickly pear was up-rooted in all plantations of the Kolar district. Teak in the plantation of Kakankote and the adjoining State Forest suffered partial defoliation.

Improvement of forest growth.

94. The year under report was an unfavourable one for regeneration. In the moist zone, the regeneration of ever-green species like *Hebbahalasu*, *Ranja Kaihalsu*, etc., was comparatively fair. Patch planting of nursery raised seedlings of teak in the gaps caused in the annual working areas was confined to suitable localities in the high forests of Kadur, Shimoga and Mysore, sowings of seeds of the valuable species like *beete*, *honne*, and teak being also resorted to on a large scale. 1,231 plants were planted in 4 feet cube pits on the Chamundi Hills and 77 plants round the temple on the Gopalaswamy Hills. A big nursery was opened at Thavankatte near Chamundi Hills, where 12,000 plants were potted and kept ready for being used on the hill slopes. Another small nursery was opened on the Gopalaswamy Hills where about 1,000 plants were raised.

Outturn of forest produce.

95. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and other forest produce removed during the year:—

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons and Cwt.	Remarks
TIMBER.						
By Government Agency ...	710,669	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
„ Purchasers ...	328,182	„	„	„	„	
„ Free grantees ...	535	„	„	„	„	
„ Right holders ...	Nil	„	„	„	„	
Total ...	1,039,386	„	„	„	„	
FUEL.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17,570	
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	„	66,121	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	„	1,018	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	„	...	
Total ...	„	„	„	„	84,709	
BAMBOOS.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	145,175	Nil	
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	2,177,194	„	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	4,960	„	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	....	„	
Total ...	„	„	„	2,327,329	„	
MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2–14	Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 7,07,672.
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	„	...	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	„	...	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	„	...	
Total ...	„	„	„	„	2–14	

Exploitation by Departmental Agency. Timber.

96. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 677,258 cubic feet as against 647,695 cubic feet in the previous year and the amount realized was Rs. 9,57,503 as against Rs. 6,58,996 in 1917-18.

Fuel and bamboos.

97. Departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 17,570 tons as against 7,684½ tons in the previous year and the demand under this head amounted to Rs. 50,218 as against Rs. 14,650 in the previous year. The number of bamboos extracted during the year was 2,327,329 as against 5,012,124 in the previous year, the demand on this account being Rs. 43,223 as against Rs. 55,350.

Outturn of sandalwood.

98. The exploitation of sandalwood was, as usual, confined to over-mature trees and ground hidden roots. The total quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 2,024 tons and 18 cwt; including the previous year's balance, the total quantity available for preparation for the market was 3,907 tons and 11 cwts. The work of preparation was confined to the extent of the quantities fixed for supply to the Sandalwood Oil Factories. The amount spent in the collection of the wood and its conversion was Rs. 72,200 as against Rs. 92,381 in the previous year.

Sandalwood sales.

99. During the year, only 1,049 tons of sandalwood valued at Rs. 18,98,620 were taken over by the Sandal Oil Factories against a stipulated quantity of 1,500 tons. The remaining 451 tons were awaiting delivery to suit the convenience of the factories.

Financial results. Demand and collection.

100. The total demand inclusive of the opening balance of Rs. 10,93,291 amounted to Rs. 65,14,715, of which Rs. 40,29,848 were actually realised and Rs. 3,77,314 written off the accounts representating rebates of about 2¾ lakhs allowed to tanning bark lessees on account of assumption of control over tanning materials by Government and about Rs. 93,000 owing to the erroneous demand brought to account, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,07,553 at the end of the year. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under several heads :—

Particulars	Actual collections for 1917-18	Actual collections for 1918-19
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sandalwood	27,60,761	20,41,451
2. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency—		
Timber	6,68,697	9,37,657
Firewood and charcoal	14,856	33,786
Bamboos	4,226	6,065
Grass and other minor produce	474	1,324
3. Timber and other forest produce removed from the forests by private agency—		
Timber	1,37,545	1,87,637
Firewood and charcoal	74,884	61,634
Bamboos	54,485	38,711
Grazing and other fodder grass	75,551	74,293
Other minor produce	5,44,457	9,93,737
4. Miscellaneous—		
Fines and forfeitures	252	208
Rent on toddy trees	1,027	985
Miscellaneous	44,421	29,674
Total ...	43,81,636	44,07,162

101. The realisations under all the sub-heads of item (2) above are an improvement over the previous year's revenue.

Comparative financial results.

102. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items :—

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandalwood including white chips	20,14,358	72,200	19,42,158	3·6
Other produce	10,13,924	3,50,042	6,63,882	34·5

Saw mill.

103. During the year, the Saw Mill was at work for 284 days. In all, 32,726 cubic feet of all kinds of timber were sawn up and the outturn was 19,079 cubic feet consisting of beams, rafters, planks, etc. Sales were effected to the extent of Rs. 20,609 and a sum of Rs. 1,243 was realised besides by the sawing of private timber. Including the value of unsold sawn stock, the total income from the Saw Mill was Rs. 32,452 against an expenditure of Rs. 28,924.

Settlement of the Mahratta Kunbis.

104. Sixteen families consisting of 64 persons were settled during the year, bringing the total number of families to 257 consisting of 1,231 persons at the close of the year. 53 acres and 3 guntas of wet land assessed at Rs. 110-12-0 were given to the new settlers for cultivation so that at the close of the year there were 947 acres 2 guntas of wet land assessed at Rs. 2,008 under cultivation. An area of 211 acres of old *kumries* was also given for temporary cultivation on full assessment

with a view to raise teak plants thereon. The expenditure under the scheme during the year was Rs. 1,601, the total outlay upon the scheme up to the close of the year being Rs. 28,698.

General.

105. The second session of the Forest Conference was held at Mysore in June 1919. The publication of the quarterly journal was continued during the year. The control over tanning barks was removed at the close of the year and the leases were disposed of for the next two years under the usual normal conditions.

106. Among the more important items of work attended to in connection with the development of forest resources may be mentioned the following :—

(1) In order to test the suitability of soft woods for the manufacture of match splints and boxes, specimens of about ten species of ghat woods were supplied to the Guzarat Islam Manufacturing Company of Ahmedabad.

(2) One cart load of the bark of *soymida febrifuga* which is said to possess dyeing and tanning properties was sold for experimental purposes. The concentrated decoction of its bark is said to afford a fast brown colour to cotton cloth.

(3) One tin of *Dhuma* oil was sent to the Indian Institute of Science with a view to ascertain its economic value and the best method of purifying it.

(4) The propagation of Lac from *Sagade* brood lac obtained from the Central Provinces on *Sagade* trees in the Lakkavalli forest yielded satisfactory results.

(5) With a view to find a profitable outlet for the Ghat species of wood, arrangements were made to open an experimental Timber Depot at Bhatkal.

(6) Sandal valuation survey was continued in the Hunsur and Shikarpur taluks and also in the Channagiri taluk.

(7) The supply of fuel to Bangalore City was continued during the year, a sum of Rs. 47,899 being spent on this account.

107. The Forest exhibits in the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition attracted a large number of visitors and won a gold medal.

108. In the Forest School, 26 students passed the final examination, one of them securing honors. At the close of the year, there were 22 students in the senior class and a fresh batch of 29 students was selected for the course of 1919-21.

109. A sum of one lakh of rupees was sanctioned for expenditure in connection with the Khedda operations in the Heggaddevankote Forests arranged in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and preliminary work was commenced at the end of the year.

110. A pamphlet in Kannada on the privileges and responsibilities of ryots in State and District Forests was prepared and got ready for wide circulation.

111. Orders were passed during the year revising the strength and prospects of the controlling staff of the department, sanctioning the re-organization of the elephant establishment attached to the Department and defining the relation between the Deputy Commissioners and District Forest Officers.

x. Mining and Geology.

General.

112. The department continued to devote special attention during the year to mineral exploration and survey work and to investigations connected with the development of mineral industries. With a view to enable Government to lay down definite lines of policy regarding the disposal of applications for mineral licenses, leases and concessions, a special Committee was appointed to study the question of mineral exploitation as a whole and submit proposals for the orders of Government. The Committee met twice and submitted a report suggesting certain changes in the existing rules for the grant of mineral licenses and leases. A system of grant, by Deputy Commissioners in consultation with the department of Mines and Geology, of yearly permits for removal of iron ore for local use from

specified areas was introduced. The issue of licenses for corundum was discontinued pending decision regarding the policy to be adopted in respect of mineral exploitation in the State. The rates of minimum royalty payable to Government were raised in respect of chrome, crude China clay as well as kaolin (washed or prepared from China clay). The rules regarding the renewal of prospecting licenses were amended requiring the submission of all applications for renewal two months before the termination of the current licenses to permit of orders of Government being passed and communicated to applicants before the termination of such current licenses. Certain areas containing kaolin deposits in the Bangalore, Hoskote and Anekal taluks were notified as reserved for a period of two years for purposes of investigation by the Department of Industries and Commerce. The revised system of account procedure prescribed for the Department in the previous year was introduced from 1st July 1918. Volume XVI, Part I, of the Records of the Department and the Kannada edition of Bulletin No. 8 containing a synopsis of the rules and orders for the grant of mineral licenses and leases were issued during the year.

Licenses and leases.

113. Two fresh mining leases were granted while 3 of those issued in previous years ceased to be operative. The two fresh leases issued were for gold in the Kolar district.

114. The following statements show the number of leases and licenses which were current during the year under report as well as in the year previous :—

	1917-18.	1918-19.
Mining leases	32	31
Licenses for prospecting	69	63
Do collecting	6	4
Do exploring	12	18
Total ...	119	116

Number of mines etc., at work.

115. Work was carried on during the year on 11 mining and 38 prospecting blocks. Of these, 5 were for gold, 11 for manganese, 17 for chrome, 3 for magnesite, 6 for kaolin, 4 for asbestos, 1 for ochres, 1 for potstone and 1 for mica, etc.

Gold.

116. As in the previous year, 5 mines on the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz*,, Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nundydrug and Balaghat produced gold during the year, while no work was done outside the Kolar Gold Field area.

Gold produced.

117. The total output of bar gold during the year was 487,484 oz. valued approximately at Rs. 2,59,01,053 as against 524,264 oz. of the value of Rs. 3,01,45,365 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 36,780 oz. in output and Rs. 42,44,312 in value.

Royalty.

118. The total royalty for the year was approximately Rs. 14,54,285 as against Rs. 17,23,943 in the previous year.

Manganese.

119. Two mining leases and 16 prospecting licenses in respect of this mineral were current during the year and the total quantities of ore collected and exported were 22,473 and 1,477 tons respectively as against 31,331 and 7,259 tons in the preceding year. As in previous years, the major portion of the ore obtained was from the Kumsi and Python blocks in the Shimoga district. The royalty payable to Government on the ore removed was Rs. 922-14-10 against Rs. 4,537 in the previous year.

Chrome.

120. Four mining leases and 15 prospecting licenses for chrome were current during the year. There was a remarkable increase of activity during the year in the exploitation of this mineral consequent on the large demand for the Indian ore for War purposes. The quantities of ore collected and exported were 58,494 and 18,946 tons respectively as against 12,443 and 8,359 tons in the previous year. The bulk of the ore raised was obtained from 2 blocks in the Hassan district. The royalty payable to Government on the ore exported was Rs. 15,153 as against Rs. 6,006 in the preceding year.

Magnesite.

121. There were 4 mining leases and 8 prospecting licenses for magnesite current during the year. The quantity of ore raised during the year was 2,426 tons while that exported was 2,484 tons. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 1,552 against Rs. 1,198 in the previous year.

Asbestos. 122. Six prospecting licenses for asbestos were current during the year against 2 in the preceding year. The quantities of asbestos collected and sold were 614 and 255 tons respectively as against 229 tons, 15 cwts. and 217 tons, 7 cwts. in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 378-11-10 against Rs. 322-8-0 in the previous year.

Mica. 123. There were 7 prospecting licenses for mica during the year against 6 in the year previous. 712 lbs. of mica raised in the previous year were sold during the year and the royalty paid to Government thereon was Rs. 193-2-4.

Antimony. 124. There was only one license current for this mineral as in the year previous. No ore was raised or removed during the year. Percussion drills were reported to be in course of erection by the licensees with a view to find out the Geological conditions of the block and to strike if possible a richer ore than that hitherto found.

Corundum. 125. Four licenses for corundum were current during the year against 6 in the previous year. The quantities collected and sold were 1,912 cwts. and 243 cwts. respectively. A royalty of Rs. 128 was realized during the year.

Galena. 126. As in the previous year, only one license for galena was current during the year. There was no activity worth mentioning in respect of this mineral.

Kaolin. 127. Eight licenses for kaolin were current during the year as against nine in the preceding year. The quantities of crude material collected and removed were 2,046 and 1,841 tons respectively against 2,072 and 1,664 tons in the previous year.

Potstone. 128. Two licenses for potstone were current as in the previous year. A quantity of 12½ cwts. was extracted and sold locally, the royalty payable thereon being Rs. 11-8-0.

Ochres. 129. There were 7 prospecting licenses for ochres current during the year as against three in the previous year. A quantity of 82 tons of ochres was extracted and removed to Bangalore for the manufacture of paints. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 102-8-0 against Rs. 25 for the previous year.

Pyrites. 130. Only one license for lead, copper, pyrites, etc., was current over a block in the Shimoga district and 100 tons of pyritic quartz ore were extracted. The ore is reported to have been sent for analysis to determine the percentage of pyrites or sulphur.

Copper. 131. Only one license for copper was current as in the previous year but little work was done, only one ton of ore having been obtained during the year.

Number of persons employed. (Calendar year 1918) 132. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the year 1918 was 26,371 as against 26,425 in the previous year, of whom 24,517 were engaged in gold mining alone as against 24,531 in the previous year.

Accidents. (Calendar year 1918) 133. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines during the year 1918 was 150 against 164 in 1917. Of these, 53 were fatal, resulting in the death of 71 persons giving a mortality of 2·69 per 1,000 persons employed. Of the total number of accidents, 10 were due to rock bursts involving the death of 13 persons.

Prosecutions. 134. Five persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mysore Mines Regulation and the rules thereunder and all were convicted. Twenty-nine persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences connected with 22 accidents by fines or by the cancellation or suspension of certificates.

Certificates for *maistries*, blasters and engine drivers. 135. During the year, 795 candidates qualified themselves for these certificates. Of them, 482 were *maistries*, 235 blasters, 59 Engine drivers of the 1st class and 19 Engine drivers of the 2nd class.

Geological survey. 136. One of the items of work done under this head during the year was in connection with the tracing of possible extensions of the Champion Gneiss series from what had been mapped previously as Peninsular Gneiss and the tracing of extensions of the former amongst the various schists of this area. A good deal of attention was bestowed on the possible extension of the manganese bearing areas, but practically all the ores examined proved to be of low grade rich in iron and passing into manganiferous iron ores. A body of titaniferous iron ore was located between Sakrebyle and Mandagadde and some of the titaniferous and other iron ores of Gangur and Ubrani areas were further examined.

137. A number of investigations was carried on in connection with the possibilities of developing mineral industries in the State and a sum of Rs. 5,000 was placed at the disposal of the department for work connected with earth soda, graphite and limestone deposits. Prospecting and economic enquiries.

138. Experimental work with the deposits of alkaline earth in the Mandya area was continued and 200 tons of soda earth were collected and treated, which yielded 8 tons of soda. The yield of soda per ton of material was about one-half of what it was last year. Several localities in other parts of the State, *viz.*, Sira, Huliyar, Chitaldrug, Challakere, Jagalur, Hiriyur and Hosdurga were also examined with a view to locate other deposits which could be worked on a commercial scale. Promising deposits were noticed in a few of the above localities and samples of soda earth obtained for analyses. (1) Sodium carbonate.

139. A large amount of prospecting work was done in connection with the graphite deposits near Ganacharpur in the Bowringpet taluk. Samples of the material were sent for trial purposes but the opinions received showed that the material was not suitable for any high class work. Indications of the occurrence of graphitic deposits were noticed near Chettnahalli, Mysore taluk. The material obtained was found to contain a high percentage of carbon but the quantity available was ascertained to be comparatively small. Prospecting for graphite was also done at Saragur in the Heggaddevankote taluk and a preliminary examination of certain areas in the Koratagere sub-taluk was also made. (2) Graphite.

140. An investigation of the limestones and dolomites of the Voblapur area in the Tumkur district was conducted during the year. A large scale map was prepared showing the distribution of these minerals and further samples were obtained for analyses. Two patches of small extent of a *kankar* like alteration of the limestone purer than the limestone itself were observed. The limestones proper were found to be not of a high quality, and for purposes of a flux they were less suitable than the dolomite. Various sites for quarries were noticed but the final selection of the most suitable site requires further consideration. (3) Limestone.

141. Investigations were continued round about Banasandra and Voblapur in the Tumkur district for locating deposite of clay suitable for the manufacture of cement and samples were awaiting analysis. (4) Clay.

142. The further prospecting of the Kemmangundy iron ore deposits in the Kadur district in connection with the Iron Scheme was commenced towards the close of January and carried on up to the 10th June 1919. The arrangements for the development of the mines and the transport of the iron ore were discussed with the members of the Iron Scheme committee and approved in January. The proposal regarding an aerial ropeway for getting the ore from the mines to the bottom of the hills was approved by the Board of Management. The various classes of ore met with in the course of prospecting operations were regularly stacked and sampled. Of the 40 samples taken, a few were analysed and the results of the remainder are awaited. (5) Iron ore.

143. Further investigations were made in regard to the possibilities of manufacturing aluminium in the State and several experimental tests carried out in England. The results of the experiments showed that the bauxite found in the State was of fairly average quality and suited to the manufacture of alumina for producing metallic aluminium. The deposit near Kalhatti after further examination has proved disappointing as the better class material passes into material with the proportion of alumina thereon decreasing rapidly with increase of iron or silica or both. The results of the analyses of the ferruginous bauxite from Shivaganga, Chitaldrug district, did not prove encouraging enough to warrant further prospecting operations. (6) Bauxite.

144. Samples of cyanide sand from the Kolar Gold Field were sent to England for testing their suitability for glass making. Certain samples of Mysore sands were also tested at the Talegaon Glass Factory and the reports received showed that they produced a good bottle glass but were not fit for superior glassware owing to the presence therein of too much of iron. (7) Manufacture of glass.

145. Several detailed plans and sketches of the magnesite and chromite areas in the State were prepared in addition to a report on the subject. Further investigations are considered desirable especially in regard to chromite occurrences. (8) Magnesite and chromite.

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(9) Other enquiries.

146. Preliminary examinations were made of certain areas in the Koratagere sub-taluk for pyrites and corundum and indications of the occurrences of iron ore, corundum, magnesite, steatite and kankar were also noticed in certain areas in the Heggaddevankote taluk.

The Geological Museum and Library.

147. The specimens in the museum were largely added to, some of which comprise collections of rare minerals and rocks of geological interest. The specimens of the occasional series were provided with labels and a catalogue of all the specimens of rocks and minerals in the museum was prepared. Several collections of specimens of ores, minerals and mineral products as well as geological and mineral maps of the State were exhibited at the last Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and at the Chitaldrug Exhibition.

The total number of books added to the Library was 173 of which 12 were purchased and 161 received in exchange for the publications of the department.

Laboratory.

148. Seventy-five assays and analyses of ores and minerals were carried out for the department at the Chemical Laboratory of the Agricultural Department, of which 5 were for graphite, 14 for limestone, 1 for chrome ore, 22 for iron ore, 1 for ochres, 13 for alkaline earth, 10 for sodium carbonate, 1 for granite, 1 for copper, 2 for bauxite and 5 for clay.

Explosives and their inspection. (Calendar year 1918.)

149. The total number of explosives licenses granted during the year 1918 was 246 as against 258 in 1917. All the main and subsidiary magazines and stores included in the licenses granted by Government and all the shaft head daily magazines coming under rule 94 of the Rules under the Mysore Mines Regulation, were inspected. The quantities of explosives stored in them were found to be within the sanctioned limits and the method of storing explosives and of dealing them out of the daily supply magazines showed improvement. In addition to the above, a number of premises licensed by District Magistrates for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in Bangalore and Kolar districts were inspected and found to be in order. One person in the Mysore district was charged with and convicted of the offence of possessing explosives without a license. In the Kolar Gold Fields, one person was prosecuted in connection with the theft of explosives and convicted. There were 17 different accidents on the Kolar Gold Fields by the use of high explosives in connection with mining operations carried on there. Suitable action was taken in all possible cases to bring the offenders to book.

xi. Public Works.

Administrative measures.

150. For dealing with all questions relating to irrigation and devising means for the proper maintenance and development of irrigation works, a Central Irrigation Board was constituted and brought into working order. An independent Range (with a Sub-Division attached thereto) was formed for the construction of an anicut across the river Bhadra near Gopala in the Shimoga district. For the effective control of the Bangalore water-supply system, another Range was constituted in charge of an Engineer Officer. A special Road Sub-Division was also formed at Hunsur as a temporary measure for the efficient and systematic maintenance of five important roads leading to the Coorg territory. The bridge across the Tungabhadra at Honnali having been practically completed, the special Sub-Division sanctioned for the purpose was closed.

Grant and outlay.

151. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 48,12,470 against which an outlay of Rs. 49,79,474 was incurred resulting in an excess of Rs. 1,67,004. The expenditure of the year was less than that of the previous year which amounted to Rs. 59,16,533, the difference of Rs. 9,37,059 being due to the expenditure on works connected with the Cauvery Valley Irrigation having been

shown in a separate section of the report. The following statement gives the details under the several Fund Heads:—

Fund heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Fund	38,13,232	39,15,183	+1,01,951
Irrigation Cess Fund	2,08,645	1,78,940	— 29,705
District Fund	6,09,593	4,34,817	—1,74,776
Village School Fund	.....	39,878	+ 39,878
University Fund	1,81,000	2,05,234	+ 24,234
Palace Fund	.....	5,389	+ 5,389
Contibutions	.....	2,00,033	+2,00,033
Total ...	48,12,470	49,79,474	+1,67,004

Irrigation works charged to Revenue.

152. The expenditure incurred on original works under this head amounted to Rs. 3,25,771, Rs. 2,42,189 being on tanks and Rs. 83,582 on channels.

Tanks.

153. The work of constructing a new tank across the Maralwadi stream near Mavathur in Kankanhalli taluk, which was started departmentally, was given out on contract and better progress was secured during the year. Works in respect of (1) Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk, (2) the tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur taluk, (3) Melur tank, Hunsur taluk, (4) Manchipatna Hutchakere tank, Nagamangala taluk, (5) Tagadur Kommanakere tank, Nanjangud taluk, (6) Nidasale tank, Kunigal taluk, (7) Deepambudhi tank, Kunigal taluk, (8) Bavanhalli tank, Chiknayakanhalli taluk, and (9) the Sowlanga tank, Honnali taluk, made good progress. The Bugadur tank, Pavagada taluk, and the work of feeding the Tarikere Valley tanks from the Nagannana anicut, Tarikere taluk, were completed during the year.

Channels

154. The construction of the anicut across the Bhrigu river in the Mysore district and the improvement to the Krishnarajakatte in the Hassan district were in progress. The improvement and extension of the Lakshmanapur anicut in the Mysore district and the construction of an anicut across the river Bhadra at Gopala in the Shimoga district were started during the year.

Civil works Buildings

155. The expenditure on buildings (original works) amounted to Rs. 12,93,502 and its distribution by departments stood as follows:—

	Rs.
Administration	1,58,539
Land Revenue	47,245
Excise	2,988
Education	1,75,359
Law and Justice	6,717
Jails	25,683
Police	56,948
Medical	97,906
Forest	3,074
Religious	998
Minor Departments	9,160
Miscellaneous	7,08,885

156. The following were the more important works in progress during the year:—

Bangalore district.—Providing sanitary fittings to the Public Offices at Bangalore, constructing an additional building for the Public Offices at Bangalore, constructing an additional block of building in the compound of the District Office at Bangalore, extending the Revenue Survey Office building at Bangalore, constructing a new Girls' School at Bangalore and constructing the Technological Institute at Bangalore. The buildings known as "Kumara Park" and "West Bank" at Bangalore were purchased during the year.

Mysore district.—Constructing quarters at Mysore for the Secretariat clerks, carrying out certain items of work connected with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, constructing a new Collegiate High School at Mysore, improving the Jail buildings at Mysore, converting the old Body Guard Lines

at Mysore into quarters for the Mysore City Police, completing the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore and constructing subsidiary buildings thereto, laying out the north yard of the Palace, constructing a new bed-room or residential block and a new office block in the Palace, constructing the new Guests' Mansion near the Lalitadri Hills, constructing the travellers' bungalow or European guests' quarters and Indian guests' quarters at Mysore, constructing a new south gate for the fort and carrying out certain improvements thereat and improving the Branch Press buildings at Mysore.

Kolar district.—Constructing a new Taluk Cutcherry at Sidlaghatta and quarters for the police constables at Nandydrug on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Kadur district.—Constructing a new Taluk Cutcherry at Chikmagalur and additional wards and operation theatre for the Civil Hospital at Chikmagalur.

Hassan district.—Constructing a new High School at Hassan.

The expenditure on repairs to buildings amounted to Rs. 1,03,631 including the sum spent by Civil Officers on petty repairs to buildings in their charge.

Communications.

157. The outlay on original works under communications amounted to Rs. 1,70,165 of which Rs. 1,23,216 was incurred on roads, Rs. 44,979 on accommodation for travellers and Rs. 1,970 on miscellaneous items. Important among the road works were the improvement of the Chamundi Hill road, opening of a direct road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara, opening of a bridle path and foot-path to the top of Sri Himavat Gopalaswami Hill and constructing a bridge across the Bhrigu river on the Hunsur-Begur road in the Mysore district, opening a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna in the Hassan district, widening Balehonnur-Magundi-Balur road, restoring Bababudan Hill road between Lingadahalli and Kemmangundi and metalling Chikmagalur-Tarikere road in the Kadur district, widening to road width the bridle path on the Talguppa-Aralgode extension between Heddense and the ghat head, widening the bridle path at Kogaru to the frontier at Hopparige on the Sagar-Bhatkal road, constructing a bridge across the Tungabhadra river at Honnali and constructing three bridges on the Tirthahalli-Hulikal road in the Shimoga district. A musafirkhana at Jog in the Shimoga district and a first class travellers' bungalow at Chikballapur in the Kolar district were also under construction. On repairs to communications, a sum of Rs 5,08,423 was spent of which Rs. 4,98,397 was incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the State roads, Rs. 222 on repairs to ferries, Rs. 7,905 on repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows and Rs. 1,899 on miscellaneous items. The total length of the State roads maintained during the year was 2,003 miles, of which 1,971 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 249 per mile.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

158. The expenditure on original works under this head amounted to Rs. 1,73,319, of which a sum of Rs. 11,837 was spent on improvement to towns, Rs. 27,035 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 1,08,643 on water-supply and Rs. 25,804 on miscellaneous items. The more important of the works were, the sanitary improvements to the Shimoga and Hiriyur towns, construction of storm water and sewage drains in the Bangalore City, improvements to the Chamarajendra Water Works of the Bangalore City, the Vani Vilas Water Works of the Mysore City and the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

159. The expenditure on works other than original amounted to Rs. 1,57,588 of which a sum of Rs. 1,54,645 was spent on the maintenance of water-supply works, most of it being on the Chamarajendra Water Works at Bangalore and the Vani Vilas Water Works at Mysore.

160. In the aggregate, 356 million gallons of water were pumped during the year from the Bangalore City head-works, and including the quantity pumped by the Civil and Military Station, 943 million gallons of unfiltered water were received at the Combined Jewell Filters. The total consumption in the City averaged a daily consumption of 1,021,195 gallons or about 11 gallons per head of population. 269 new house service connections were given during the year bringing the total number of such connections at the end of June 1919 to 2,410. The total charges on these works amounted to Rs. 1,88,864 including contributions from other sources. The expenditure on the Vani Vilas Water Works of the Mysore City amounted to Rs. 72,578. The motors pumped 486 million gallons of water, which represents an average daily supply of 1,331,507 gallons or 17 gallons per head of population. The

number of house service connections was increased by 99 during the year, *i.e.*, from 1,364 to 1,463. Under the head "Kolar Gold Fields water works" an expenditure of Rs. 1,36,329 was incurred. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 417,429,830 gallons. The gross revenue realised from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,92,670, the net revenue being Rs. 20,762.

Military works.

161. An outlay of Rs. 41,865 was incurred on original military works, the more important of them being the construction of permanent structures for accommodating the half-squadron horses, etc., of the Local Service Regiment at Wodderpalya, Mysore, draining the Imperial Service Lancers' Lines at Bangalore and constructing additional blocks of Barr Lines at Tumkur. A sum of Rs. 6,588 was expended on repairs, Rs. 2,811 by the Military Department on petty repairs to buildings and Rs. 3,777 by the Public Works Department on repairs to the old Sowar Lines at Bangalore.

Contribution works.

162. The works falling under this head are those carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the budget. The total expenditure from the contributions amounted to Rs. 2,00,033. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,93,513 was for work and repairs, of which Rs. 36,599 was under irrigation, Rs. 10,767 under civil buildings and Rs. 1,46,147 under miscellaneous public improvements. Under civil buildings, the works dealt with related to the construction and repair of Muzrai buildings or buildings of a charitable or private nature. The principal work in progress during the year was the Subramhanyaswami temple at Maklidrug, Dodballapur taluk. Under miscellaneous public improvements effected under this source may be mentioned the laying of water-supply pipe line to the Chamundi and Chetnahalli extensions in the Mysore City, water-supply to the towns of Davangere and Nanjangud and improvement of water-supply to the town of Shimoga.

Establishment. Tools and Plant.

163. The charges under "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 8,85,223 against a modified grant of Rs. 8,52,458, resulting in an excess of Rs. 32,765. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds amounted to 22 per cent nearly. The expenditure incurred on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 46,383 against a modified grant of Rs. 47,524 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 1,141.

General.

164. The Public Works Subordinates' Manual, a Road Manual and Hand Books of Hoskote and Ramasagara tanks were compiled and published during the year.

165. A large number of works as well as Division and Sub-Division offices was inspected during the year by the Superintending and Executive Engineers. The Chief Engineer made 54 inspections of works, went over 2,876 miles of road and inspected one Sub-Division office.

xi (a). Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

Total grant and outlay.

166. The year's grant from all the sources as finally sanctioned for the Krishnarajasagara and allied works, including establishment, amounted to Rs. 17,59,988 and the outlay incurred against it was Rs. 16,76,277.* The total outlay incurred on the works from the commencement was Rs. 132 lakhs.

Progress of works.

167. Among the main items of works in progress during the year may be mentioned the following:—

i. The excavation for the dam on the south bank was completed and that on the north bank progressed to a length of 900 feet. The masonry of the dam on both the banks also progressed, the length founded up to the end of the year being 5,200 ft. The superstructure of the dam was raised to levels varying from +40·00 to +100·00 on the north bank and from +46·00 to +107·00 on the south bank. Foundations for scouring and irrigation sluices as well as turbine sluices were laid and the masonry was raised to the top of piers. Excavation of foundation for locating the +80 sluices in the waste weir was also pushed through.

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* This represents expenditure on Krishnarajasagara and allied works under State Funds and certain other Service Heads, while the total under "Krishnarajasagara Works" in Appendix XIX relates to expenditure from State Funds on Krishnarajasagara Works alone.

ii. The right and left bank canals of the Krishnarajasagara were opened to a length of 16¾ and 12½ miles respectively and the construction of masonry works and the fixing of permanent sluices were practically finished. The channel from the right end of the Chamaraja Anikat was opened to a length of 38½ miles with 10 branches and the construction of permanent sluices on the first 10 miles completed. The Mandagere channel was widened to its entire length and the old channel of 17 miles of the Hemagiri channel improved and obstructions on these two channels were removed.

iii. The earthwork connected with the opening of a direct road from Mysore to Krishnarajasagara was completed and tunnels were constructed.

iv. The gauging work at Unduwadi, Melhalli and Upper Anikat (Trichinopoly) was continued together with rating and velocity observations at the Devaroy Anikat; places were selected on the Cauvery for finding out the transmission loss factor and surveys of the reach were commenced.

168. In connection with the scheme of sugar-cane development under the Chickadevarayasagara and 6 other channels, projects (for the improvement of these channels to ensure adequate supply of water to the blocks to be formed) were under preparation and statistics of revenue and agricultural details relating to villages (where the system has to be introduced) were being collected.

General. 169. The Chief Engineer on Special Duty was, in July 1918, placed in administrative charge of the Cauvery Valley Irrigation Works comprising Krishnarajasagara and allied works and certain other items. The appointment of the Superintending Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works, was made permanent in December 1918. A special temporary division called the Gauging and Regulation Division was constituted. The independent range at Akkihebbal which was under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Krishnarajasagara Works, was converted into a Sub-Division and added on to No. V (Yedatore) Division.

170. Orders were passed on the recommendations of the Committee appointed for suggesting a suitable design for the waste weir of the Krishnarajasagara Dam.

171. The regulation of issue of water due to Madras from the Reservoir was conducted satisfactorily during both the monsoons and the hot weather of the year.

xii. Electrical Department.

Grant and outlay. 172. The total modified grant for the year was Rs. 18,05,850 and the actual outlay was Rs. 17,09,851, excluding a sum of Rs. 26,348 on account of telephone service. This outlay was made up of Rs. 3,89,973 on account of capital, Rs. 9,88,848 on account of working expenses and Rs. 3,31,030 on account of the Depreciation Fund.

Capital works. 173. The outlay on account of capital works during the year including Rs. 2,50,000 written back to Depreciation Fund account was Rs. 6,39,973 as against Rs. 5,82,745 in the previous year. The most important works that were completed during the year were:—

(1) Reconstruction of the Low Tension Busses at Kolar Gold Fields.

(2) Guying of the Kolar Transmission Line.

(3) Providing a bath and retiring room in "B" and "C" stations in Bangalore.

(4) Installing 2 banks of 325 K. W. Air Blast Transformers in Mysore and installing street lights and running an incandescent line to the Loco staff and officers' quarters of the Mysore Railway in the Vontikoppal extension in Mysore.

Some of the works that were in progress were:—

(1) Constructing Chief Operator's office, two lower subordinates' quarters, a set of operator's quarters and a third set of cooly blocks and a combined dispensary at Sivasamudram.

(2) Building a Transformer Station with necessary equipment and extending the line from the present "A" Station to the new site; additions and alterations to the Stores and constructing a new workshop for Bangalore Power and Lighting.

(3) Installing two Frequency Changer Sets, one of 300 K.W. for "A" Station and the other of 300 K.W. for "B" station.

(4) Electrifying Soldevanahalli Pumping Stations and remodelling the Bangalore Transmission Line.

(5) Installing telephone service between Hulhalli Anicut and Mysore.

Contribution works.

174. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 17,09,851 on the works of the Electrical Department, a sum of Rs. 1,43,524 was expended on public works and works undertaken for other departments and private bodies, the important items being (1) installing lightning conductors on the Fern Hill Palace at Ootacamund, (2) installing telephone service in all gauging stations in Krishnarajasagara Works, (3) installing motors in the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Bangalore and (4) installing lights in the Staff Quarters at Vontikoppal.

Revenue expenditure.

175. The outlay under revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 9,88,848 including Rs. 4,00,177 set apart for depreciation and Rs. 31,952 on suspense account, against a grant of Rs. 9,55,350. Deducting these and also a sum of Rs. 17,102 on account of direction, accounts, *etc.*, the actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 5,39,617 which is 20 per cent of the gross revenue earned during the year.

Power and plant.

176. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 102,530,000 units as against 98,087,900 units in the previous year. Of the power generated, 88,954,080 units were supplied to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields, 9,966,520 units to Bangalore City and 3,609,400 units to Mysore City. Out of the power supplied to Bangalore City, 1,430,050 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Lighting and power installations.

177. At the end of the year under report, there were 135 power service installations in all as against 113 in the previous year. Of these, 79 were in Bangalore City, 39 in Mysore City, 16 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore and 1 on the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of lighting installations was 7,776 as against 7,286 in the previous year. Of these, 3,848 were street lights and 3,928 were interior lighting installations. Of the former, 1,470 were in Bangalore City, 1,190 in Mysore City, 1,038 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 150 on the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the interior lighting installations, 1,454 were in Bangalore City, 656 in Mysore City and 1,818 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

Revenue.

178. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 6,83,956, the total demand for the year was Rs. 32,81,599 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 26,85,554 leaving a balance of Rs. 5,96,045.

Financial results

179. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,20,49,811. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 3,25,22,513 of which a sum of Rs. 10,56,323 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the Depreciation Fund deposited with Government. Deducting from these gross earnings a sum of Rs. 1,63,50,913 of which Rs. 1,06,16,178 represented the working expenses including Depreciation Fund set apart and Rs. 57,34,735, the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realized from the scheme for the past 17 years was Rs. 1,61,71,600 or an average of Rs. 9,51,270 per year. Deducting again from the net profit Rs. 11,45,360, the share of revenue transferred to Krishnarajasagara works from the 16th July 1916, the net surplus was Rs. 1,50,26,240.

Interruptions.

180. There were 181 interruptions during the year as against 191 in the previous year. Of these, 2 were due to lightning, 14 to interference, 22 to line trouble, 47 to receiving station trouble, 8 to generating station trouble and 88 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 18 pre-arranged shut downs on account of alterations and repairs at generating and receiving stations. The average duration of each interruption was about 6 minutes as in the previous year.

Accidents.

181. Except three accidents in Bangalore Power and Lighting, one of which proved fatal, there were no accidents in other sections of the Department during the year.

Maintenance of channels and river conditions.

182. As in the last three years, water having been stored in the Krishnarajasagara, the required supply to meet the demand for the Cauvery Power Scheme was let into the Cauvery river as required. The charges paid to Krishnarajasagara works on account of water supplied by them during the year amounted to Rs. 3,51,160.

xiii. Railways.

General.

183. The Railway Committee met eight times during the year and dealt with 13 questions and passed resolutions thereon.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

184. The length of the open lines belonging to the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad Gauge	9·88 miles
Metre Gauge	401·35 „
Total ..	411·23 miles

Receipts and working expenses.

185. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 45,58,616 as against Rs. 41,87,709 in 1917-18, showing an increase of Rs. 3,70,907 due to larger movements of passengers and of heavy consignments of food grains, timber, *etc.* The working expenses amounted during the year to Rs. 22,79,797 as against Rs. 20,21,975 in 1917-18. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 22,78,819 as against Rs. 21,65,734 thus giving a percentage return of 8·54 as against 8·39 on the capital outlay.

Capital expenditure and general results.

186. The capital outlay up to the end of June 1919 on these lines wa Rs. 2,66,66,061. Deducting from the net earnings the share payable to the work ing agency, *viz.*, Rs. 1,07,960 and the interest charges amounting to Rs. 10,47,75 on the capital provided by the company and the State after the year 1907, the ne profit to the State was Rs. 11,23,108 as against Rs. 9,62,589 in 1917-18.

Aided lines worked by the State.
(a) Bowringpet-Chikballapur Railway.

187. The gross earnings of the Bowringpet-Chikballapur Railway during the year amounted to Rs. 1,70,713 and the net earnings to minus Rs. 18,268 which represents minus 0·97 per cent of the capital outlay of Rs. 18,83,273.

(b) Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

188. The total capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year 1918-19 on the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway was Rs. 11,44,484 and the gross earnings during the year Rs. 1,42,419. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 7,986 representing 0·69 per cent of the total capital outlay.

State lines worked by the State.
(a) Mysore-Arsikere Railway.

189. The gross earnings from the Mysore-Arsikere Railway amounted to Rs. 3,99,338 during the year as against Rs. 1,66,205 in 1917-18. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 587.

(b) Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

The open line portion of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway was being ballasted during the year. The total outlay incurred up to the end of the year was Rs. 5,81,543 and the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 29,720.

Lines under construction.

190. The construction of the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway line and Tadasa-Hebbe Tramway started during 1917-18 was in progress during the year.

The sanction of the Government of India was communicated during the year under report for the construction of the Kemmangundi-Benkipur Tramway, Agasanahadlu-Benkipur Tramway and Shimoga-Arasalu Railway. The work on the Kemmangundi-Benkipur and Agasanahadlu-Benkipur Tramways commenced in October 1918 and the earthwork made fair progress. The construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway commenced in January 1919 also progressed satisfactorily.

Surveys and investigation of new projects.

191. As a result of the final alignment, the length of the Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway line was found to be 112 miles instead of 114. The survey of this line was divided into 3 stages *viz.*,

(a) Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway.

(*a*) Shimoga to Arasalu (26 miles under construction).

(*b*) Arasalu to Sagar (28 miles).

(*c*) Sagar to Bhatkal (58 miles).

The final location survey of the 2nd and 3rd stages was completed and the project estimates were under preparation.

(b) Nanjangud-Kakankote Railway.

Project estimates for the whole length of 46 miles were completed, but an alternative alignment for a distance of 25 miles was under investigation.

The combined project estimates for the entire length of 87 miles were under preparation during the year. (c) Tumkur-Sira-Hiriyur-Chitaldrug Railway.

192. The survey for the whole length of 30 miles of the Arasalu-Tirthahalli Railway was completed and the project therefor was under revision. Project estimates were prepared for the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway. Orders were subsequently passed that comparative estimates on current rates should be made and improvement in curvature and grading looked into. The original project for 32 miles of the Mysore section of the Nanjangud-Erode Railway was revised. A reconnaisance survey of the Chikmagalur-Mudgere-Koppa Railway and reconnaisance and traffic surveys of the Kolar-Mulbagal Railway were completed. Considering the poor prospects of the latter line, further action in connection therewith was ordered to be deferred for the time being. Other projects.

A preliminary survey of the Banasandra-Oblapur Tramway, 13 miles in length, was done and project estimates for the Chikagrahar-Narasimharajapur, Hebbe-Muthodi and Benkipur-Kallapur Tramways were under scrutiny during the year. The field work for Kemmangundi Hill Section was completed and preliminary investigations regarding three portable tramways, *viz.*, Jagar Valley Branch, (12 miles), Sukalhatti (16 miles) and Umblabail (25 miles) were also carried out. All field work connected with the Bhatkal Harbour was completed and the final report of the Consulting Engineers in London on the scheme was awaited. The preliminary investigation in regard to the Bhatkal Hydro-Electric scheme was completed.

The construction of the Railway Central Offices and of the Staff Quarters was completed and they were occupied by the offices and staff respectively during the year. Construction of Railway offices and staff quarters.

The amount of capital expenditure incurred during the year on State Railways and Tramways under construction was Rs. 3,28,712, the amount spent on surveys being Rs. 82,979. Capital outlay on lines under construction and on surveys.

During the year there were on the lines worked by the State and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company 60 derailments, 11 parting of trains, 6 block irregularities, 42 engine failures, 68 accidents to persons, 288 accidents to cattle and 434 other minor accidents. Accidents.

xiv. Post and Telegraph Offices.

193. Post and Telegraph arrangements in the State were, as usual, under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. The total number of Post Offices in the State, excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 424* at the commencement of the year and 453 at the end of the year. One Sub-Office and 29 Branch Offices were opened and one Branch Office was closed during the year. On the 30th June 1919, there were four Head Offices, 104 Sub-Offices and 345 Branch Offices. All the four Head Offices and 53 of the Sub-Offices were Combined Post and Telegraph Offices. There were no exclusively Telegraph Offices in the State. Post and Telegraph Offices.

* This revised figure should be adopted in lieu of the figure (411) given in paragraph 387 of the General Administration Report for 1917-18.

CHAPTER V—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

i. Revenue and Finance.

NOTE.—*The figures in this Section and in Appendix* XXII *are based on the Comptroller's report, while the figures appearing in the rest of this report are based on the departmental reports.*

Opening Cash Balance. (App. xxii.)

1. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,10,95,759 as against Rs. 66,18,185 in 1917-18.

Demand.

2. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1918 amounted to Rs. 30,28,225 as against Rs. 33,13,498 on the 1st July 1917. The demand for the year was Rs. 3,15,16,035 as against Rs. 3,13,41,577 in 1917-18. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,45,44,260. Deducting the amount of Rs. 7,27,660 remitted during the year, the net demand was Rs. 3,38,16,600 as against Rs. 3,45,63,576 in 1917-18.

Collection.

3. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 2,95,53,227 as against Rs. 3,15,35,351 in the previous year.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

4. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 42,63,373.

Total receipts. (Appendix XXII)

5. Including credits under Debt heads, the total receipts during the year were Rs. 3,85,43,925 as against Rs. 4,06,07,605 in 1917-18.

Reasons for increase or decrease in receipts.

6. Noticeable increases and decreases in receipts in the year 1918-19 as compared with those of the previous year under the Revenue heads are explained below :—

(*i*) *Land Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 7,83,094.*

This is due to adverse seasonal conditions which prevailed during the year and which necessitated the grant of remission of assessment on wet lands in some districts of the State.

(*ii*) *Mining Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 1,77,442.*

This revenue is receivable in England in sterling. Owing to the rise in exchange, the rate for conversion of revenue was taken at 1 s. 6 d. the rupee in the accounts for 1918-19 instead of at 1 s. 4 d. the rate adopted in the previous years. There was also a fall in the output of gold in the Mysore and Champion Reefs Mines. These causes account for the decrease.

(*iii*) *Forest Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 12,32,267.*

This is the net result chiefly of a decrease of Rs. 8,55,457 under sandal wood and of an increase under refunds of Rs. 8,09,570 and of increase in revenue under Timber and other Forest Produce of Rs. 4,61,113. In making up the accounts of the year 1917-18, the value of the quantity which the Sándal Oil Factories were required to take, *viz.*, 450 tons of sandal wood over the usual quantity was adjusted to the credit of the Forest Department. This advance purchase in that year reduced the quantity of wood indented for during the year under report as the quantity purchased during the previous year was not consumed by the factories in that year but was utilized for manufacture of oil during 1918-19. The decline created by this advance sale transaction of the year 1917-18 between the sandal wood revenue of that year and the next was partly counterbalanced by the increase under the head Timber and other Forest Produce.

(*iv*) *Excise Revenue.—Increase Rs. 4,64,593.*

The increase is as usual contributed by all the heads, the yield under toddy shop rents exceeding the previous year's realisations by a little over Rs. 4,00,000.

(*v*) *Miscellaneous other receipts.—Increase Rs. 28,682.*

This is the net result of an improvement chiefly under the head 'Miscellaneous' of Rs. 60,559 and of small increases and decreases under other heads. The increase under the head 'Miscellaneous' was mainly due to larger realisations from sale of sites in the Bangalore City Extensions and to the amount of refunds paid being less.

(vi) Miscellaneous and Extraordinary receipts.—Increase Rs. 6,85,846.

This again is the net result of increases under some heads counterbalanced by decreases under others. The noticeable increase is under Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract, *viz.*, Rs. 9,27,848 which is due to the non-receipt of any revenue in 1917-18 and to the receipt of arrears during the year under report. There was some increase under Civil Works due mainly to larger realisations under Fees, Fines and Miscellaneous. The larger receipts from sale of foals in the Kunigal Stud Farm and of tickets and other receipts under Public Exhibition and Fairs and the improvement in the Sericultural receipts chiefly account for the increase under the head 'Agriculture.' Against these increases, there was a noticeable decrease of Rs. 4,00,964 under the head 'Interest on investments' due to less interest realised from Securities which were sold during the year for financing capital works, partly counterbalanced by increases in interest on current accounts with Banks and in dividends on miscellaneous minor investments.

(vii) Commercial Services.—Net decrease Rs. 10,05,292.

The Railways and the Krishnarajasagara Works have yielded larger revenue due to normal expansion while there has been a decline under Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account), Sandal Oil Factory and Kolar Gold Fields Water Works. The fall under these latter heads is mainly accounted for by the reduction in the silver value of the sterling revenue realized in England. A reduction in the quantity of Sandal Oil sold is another reason for the decrease under the head 'Sandal Oil Factories.' The adjustment of arrears on account of depreciation fund also contributed to the falling off under Kolar Gold Fields Water Works.

(viii) Debt Heads.—Decrease Rs. 81,556.

The increase under Investment Account was due to the sale of the Government of India Securities to replenish the cash balance. The net Savings Bank deposits exceeded those of the previous year by about Rs. 3½ lakhs and there was a larger accumulation of local and other funds during the year under report. These increases were counterbalanced by decreases under other heads, chiefly the reserve funds under which the net deposit was less by about Rs. 6·4 lakhs.

Expenditure. (Appendix XXII.)

7. The expenditure of the year 1918-19 under Service and Capital Heads amounted to Rs. 3,46,34,146 as against Rs. 3,25,96,551 in the previous year, the total disbursements under all heads including debt heads being Rs. 3,90,39,684 as against Rs. 3,61,30,031 in the year previous.

Variations under expenditure.

8. The noticeable increases and decreases in the year 1918-19 under Service heads are explained below:—

(1) *Revenue collection charges.—Increase Rs. 3,17,381.*

The increase is mainly accounted for by the grant of special allowances to low paid officials on account of the high price of food stuffs and other necessaries of life. Revision of Taluk establishments, enhanced working charges due to larger timber operations for supply of sleepers to the Railway Department and larger purchases of water-marked paper also contributed to the increase.

(2) *Administration—Increase Rs. 8,78,185.*

The increase appears under all the heads comprised under this group except Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments and Stationery and Printing which show some decrease. The special allowances granted to low paid officials above referred to generally explain the increase under all the heads. The more extensive tours of His Highness the Maharaja and the appointments of an Extra Member of Council and of a Director of Statistics also contributed to the increase under General Administration. The additional establishment entertained in connection with the Food Control and Food Supply operations chiefly explains the excess under Miscellaneous. The first instalment of the scheme of separation of Judicial and Executive functions introduced during the year with some increase in the share of Land Revenue charges transferred to this head accounts for the rise under Courts of Law. Under Police, the increase is due partly to reorganisation and partly to the special charges relating to frontier patrol. Revision of the salary of Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers, larger compensation for dearness of grain, ragi and *chenna* rations and the rise in the charges relating to the feed and keep of ponies and bullocks and increased expenditure on account of rewards and

bonus for recruitment to the Army partly set off by a fall in expenditure under Field Service charges owing to the cessation of the War during the year explain the increase under the head Army.

(3) *Public Instruction.—Increase Rs. 7,35,386.*

The increase of the grant to the Mysore University by 2 lakhs, the development of existing institutions, larger amounts spent on technical education, special communities' education and women's education and the facilities given for physical education and the Boy Scout movement are the chief causes for the rise in expenditure on account of Public Instruction.

(4) *Medical charges.—Increase Rs. 1,55,492.*

Reorganization of the Medical Department revising the scale of pay of the superior staff during the year under report with effect from the 1st January 1918 and also of the subordinate staff, enhancement of the minimum pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, strengthening the staff of some of the important medical institutions and rise in the prices of articles of diet, cost of medicines, *etc.*, are the main causes for the increase under this head.

(5) *Commercial Services.—Increase Rs. 91,651.*

The progress of expenditure under this head depends on the progress of the Capital works undertaken during the year.

The only head which shows an increase over the previous year is Industrial Works and it is due to the outlay incurred during the year on account of the Iron and Steel Works scheme. The decrease under Railways is due to less stores ordered, that under Cauvery Power scheme is on account of lapses in the sanctioned grants. The minus figures under Kolar Gold Fields Water Works are explained by the amounts charged to Capital in previous years on account of heavy renewals and replacements having been adjusted to the newly opened Depreciation Fund Account.

(6) *Public Works.—Increase Rs. 8,35,981.*

The increase is due mainly to the purchase of the building known as the Kumara Park at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs and to a larger outlay on Original Civil Works than in the previous year.

(7) *Miscellaneous.—Decrease Rs. 10,12,018.*

The diminution in the Mining Revenue reduced the amount of the contribution to the Capitalization Fund. Under Supervision of Mines, there was some increase in the share of Police charges transferable to this head. The decrease under Interest on debt and other obligations was due to the lower level of balances under certain deposits and funds than in the previous year. Expansion and development in the Agricultural, Sericultural and Gardens Departments account for the increase under the head Agriculture. The development of the Industries and Commerce Department involving larger outlay both on the Capital and Revenue accounts explains the rise of expenditure under the head Industries and Commerce. The decrease under Grants for Public Improvements was chiefly due to lapses in the grant for Bangalore City Improvement and that for Drinking Water Wells in villages. The rise under Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure is explained by the larger contribution to this head made to that extent during the year out of the funds set free from the Reserve for Interest on Capital expenditure. The contributions of His Highness the Maharaja in connection with the War paid during the year under report aggregating Rs. 12,03,333 and the adjustment due to loss on exchange on transfer of Sterling balances to India of Rs. 2,19,421 account for the figure of Rs. 14,22,754 under Extraordinary Expenditure. The departments were able to meet a larger portion of their expenditure from balances during 1918-19 than during the previous year and this accounts for the comparatively less charge on the Revenue account of the year under report.

(8) *Debt Heads.—Increase Rs. 8,72,058.*

The heads under which net expenditure figures appear in the year under report are Deposits, Advances, Suspense accounts, Loans and Remittances.

Closing cash balance.

9. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 106 lakhs of which Rs. 62·94 lakhs were in the State Treasuries, Rs. 23·11 lakhs in Banks in India and Rs. 19·94 lakhs with Messrs. Coutts and Co., London.

10. The total nominal value of Securities of different kinds held at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 138·13 lakhs. Securities.

11. The only loan liabilities are the Rupee Loan of 20 lakhs raised in 1906-07 and the Sterling Loan of £ 1,200,000 raised in 1886. The redemption of both these loans has been provided for by forming sinking funds. The fund for the latter loan invested in Government of India Securities held by the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, amounted on the 30th June 1919 to Rs. 108·80 lakhs, which with the accumulated interest will be sufficient to redeem the loan in 1936. The sinking fund for the Rupee Loan which will be completed in the year 1920-21 is included in the General Investments of the State.

ii. Excise.

12. The special reserve staff was continued during the year.

13. Among the more important of the administrative measures introduced during the year may be mentioned the following :— Administrative Measures.

(1) The currency of tapping licenses and transport permits for date trees was extended to four months.

(2) The rates of tree tax on toddy yielding trees were raised as follows :—

Date from Rs. 2-0-0 to Rs. 2-4-0.

Cocoanut from Rs. 3-0-0 to Rs. 6-0-0.

Palmyra from Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2-0-0.

Dadasal from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1-0-0.

The toddy shop-keepers were exempted from maintaining accounts of daily toddy transactions in their shops.

(3) Duty on Ganja and the issue price on Opium were raised from Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 15-0-0 and from Rs. 41-8-0 to Rs. 45-0-0 respectively per seer of 80 tolas and the minimum retail selling price of Ganja was fixed at 4 annas per tola. In order to restrict facilities for the smuggling of Opium, Deputy Commissioners were empowered to prescribe the maximum stock that might be in the possession of each licensee at a time.

(4) A special temporary District Mobile party for the detection of cases of illicit distillation was formed at the Shimoga District Headquarters. A similar party was organised in the Bangalore district as an experimental measure.

(5) The powers of the District Excise Officers and the Deputy Commissioners were defined and enlarged.

(6) The Licensing Boards for the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields were continued during the year and Advisory Boards were formed in other District Headquarters.

(7) The opening hour of sale in Arrack, Foreign liquor and Beer shops was fixed at 9-30 A.M. instead of 9 A.M. and the closing hour in the case of all shops and depots was changed from 9 to 8 P.M. Discretion was vested in the Deputy Commissioners to restrict the working hours from 11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M. on Sundays and to order the closure of shops on the afternoon of the pay days and to direct the shops in industrial areas to be kept closed from 11-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.

(8) The Date Reserve Revision Establishment was continued for another year.

(9) A temporary record sorting establishment for the Bangalore District Excise Office was sanctioned for a period of six months and a similar establishment in the Head Office was ordered to be continued.

(10) Shifting of roadside shops to less prominent and unobjectionable places was insisted upon.

(11) The retail sale of special liquor was ordered to be confined exclusively to shops specially opened for the purpose and the privilege was not extended to arrack shop-keepers as hitherto.

(12) The powers of the Excise Commissioner in sanctioning the remissions of irrecoverable items of Excise Revenue were raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 in

each case while the Deputy Commissioners were authorised to sanction remissions up to Rs. 50.

Manufacture and stock.

14. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year was 562,070 gallons 14 drams which, added to the opening balance of 23,200 gallons 10 drams on the 1st July 1918, made a total quantity of 585,270 gallons and 24 drams available for issue. Of this, 553,067 gallons and 29 drams were issued including the issue of 126,646 gallons 42 drams to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, leaving a closing balance of 32,202 gallons and 46 drams on the 30th June 1919.

Bonded Depots and Arrack Shops.

15. The number of Bonded Depots in the State during the year was 67 as against 68 in 1917-18. There were 689 arrack shops as against 721 in the previous year.

Consumption of Arrack.

16. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 395,351 gallons as against 409,764 gallons in the previous year showing a decrease of 14,413 gallons.

Incidence of consumption.

17. The incidence of the consumption of arrack in the State as a whole fell from 3·7 to 3·5 drams per head of population. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields area, the incidence was 1 gallon and 1¼ drams, 15·4 drams and 38·04 drams respectively per head of population as against 55 drams, 16·8 drams and 49·47 drams in the year 1917-18.

Foreign Liquor.

18. The number of foreign liquor shops in the State exclusive of the shops held under Chemists' and Druggists' license, and occasional and other special licenses was 25 as against 26 in the previous year. All licenses issued during the year were on fixed fees. The consumption of foreign liquor fell from 18,464 gallons 2 drams to 16,632 gallons 13 drams during the year under report. During the period of the war, locally made special liquors successfully competed with foreign liquor both in quality and price. There was a fall in the consumption of foreign liquor under all kinds of licenses due chiefly to its costliness.

Date toddy.

19. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,174 as against 2,433 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy to these shops during the year was 393,502 date and 6,544 cocoanut, as against 396,437 date and 9,891 cocoanut trees respectively in the previous year; and outside the State, *i.e.*, in British Territory, 22,541 date and 7,572 cocoanut, as against 20,991 date and 5,306 cocoanut in 1917-18.

Bagani toddy.

20. The number of Bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 494 as against 567 in the previous year. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 13,453 as against 15,160 in 1917-18.

Country malt.

21. During the year, there was one tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields and one bottled Beer shop each in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. One Canteen license was granted in Hebbal and bottled beer was also allowed to be sold in all Railway Refreshment Rooms in the State.

22. Exclusive of 79,949 gallons consumed in the Military Beer Canteen at Hebbal as against 95,905 gallons in the year 1917-18, the total quantity of Country Beer consumed in the State during the year was 17,569 gallons as against 18,550 gallons and 25 drams in the year previous, the net decrease of 1,822 gallons being due to the non-working of the bottled Beer shop at Robertsonpet throughout the year.

Akkibhoja.

23. The number of Akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35, all of them being located in the Shimoga district.

Intoxicating drugs. Ganja.

24. The number of shops licensed during the year for the sale of Ganja was 258 as against 260 in the year previous. The quantity consumed was 11,151 seers and 38½ tolas as against 12,203 seers and 10 tolas in the year 1917-18.

Opium.

25. The opium required for consumption in the State was obtained from the Madras Store House as in the previous year. There were 107 opium shops during the year or 2 shops less than in the year previous and the quantity consumed was 2,052 seers and 44¼ tolas as against 1,559 seers and 62 tolas in the preceding year.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

26. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs exclusive of licenses held by Medical Practitioners and Chemists and Druggists, and of shops for the sale of Methylated spirits and Cocaine and Novacaine was 3,888. There was on an average one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,457

persons as against one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,358 persons in the previous year.

Financia results.

27. The gross demand including arrears under all items during the year under report amounted to Rs. 72,70,693 as against Rs. 66,71,315 in the previous year. The total collections including remissions amounted to Rs. 71,32,732 as against Rs. 65,37,317, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,37,962 as against Rs. 1,33,998 in the previous year. The total amount under current demand excluding the amount relating to the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bangalore, rose from Rs. 65,74,562 to Rs. 71,36,701, *i.e.*, 8·5 per cent. Remissions amounting to Rs. 3,504 were sanctioned by Government and Rs. 2,758 by the Excise Commissioner during the year under report.

28. The actual collection during the year was 98 per cent of the total demand as against 97·7 in the previous year.

Incidence of Excise Revenue.

29. The incidence of Excise Revenue per head of population was Re. 1-4-9 as against Re. 1-2-3 in the previous year. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-9-7, 0-9-11, 0-0-11, 0-0-4·3 as against Re. 0-8-5, 0-8-7, 0-0-9 0-0-1·9 respectively in 1917-18.

Expenditure.

30. The total expenditure on all heads during the year amounted to Rs. 3,82,419 *i.e.*, 5·78 per cent of the total collections as against 5·33 per cent in the previous year.

Surplus.

31. The surplus revenue of the year was Rs. 65,55,031 as against Rs. 60,59,091 in 1917-18.

Protective and Preventive Measures.

32. The expenditure on account of rewards and secret service during the year amounted to Rs. 723 as against Rs. 986 in the previous year and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 4,507 as against Rs. 4,625 in 1917-18. Two thousand eight hundred and forty-three cases involving 3,718 persons were reported during the year as against 3,171 cases involving 3,793 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences was in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases that had to be dealt with was 3,234 involving 4,253 persons. The number of cases disposed of during the year is detailed below:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	589	692
Fined or compounded by Departmental Officers ...	1,586	2,011
Dealt with by Magistrates	285	410
Struck off, withdrawn, etc	349	552
Total ...	2,809	3,665

33. At the close of the year, 341 cases involving 462 persons were pending disposal before Departmental Officers and 70 cases involving 108 persons before Magistrates.

iii. Stamps.

Stock.

34. The value and number of stamps of all kinds in stock in the Central Depot, at the commencement of the year, were Rs. 23,08,081 and 2,705,607, respectively. Stamps of the value of Rs. 12,84,441 numbering 2,568,720 were received from the Stamp Manufactory during the year, raising the value and number of stamps to Rs. 35,92,522 and 5,274,327 respectively, of which stamps of the value of Rs. 14,08,603 numbering 2,183,257 were issued to the Local Depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Stamp Superintendent's Office, leaving at the end of the year a balance of 3,091,070 stamps of the value of Rs. 21,83,919 at the Central Depot.

Stamp Revenue.

35. The total revenue realised from sale, etc., of stamps increased from Rs. 12,83,770 in 1917-18 to Rs. 13,17,720 during the year under report, the excess being due to the increase in litigation and monetary transactions.

Expenditure.

36. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 82,985 in 1917-18 to Rs. 1,12,417 during the year under report, the increase being due to

(1) the purchase of larger quantities of special water-marked papers, (2) the larger amount of discount paid to stamp vendors, (3) the purchase of certain special articles required for manufacturing stamps, (4) the larger amount refunded to the parties and (5) the grant of grain compensation and war allowances to certain officials.

Inspection.

37. Almost all offices in the Chitaldrug, Hassan and Kadur districts were inspected by the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps. Twenty-three taluk treasuries, all the District treasuries excepting the State Huzur treasury and the offices of the Superintendent of Stamps and the Government Stamp Factory were inspected by the Commissioner of Stamps. The Second Member of Council and the Chief Secretary to Government visited the Stamp Factory. Only one prosecution was instituted during the year for the evasion of stamp laws in the Chitaldrug district and the one person brought to trial was convicted.

General.

38. The powers of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority under the Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900, were delegated to the Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore.

iv. State Life Insurance.*

Proposals.

39. There were 1,958 proposals during the year as against 1,585 in the previous year. Of these, 1,147 were accepted, 636 being for the first insurance and 511 for further insurance, and 118 were rejected, 50 temporarily on medical grounds and 68 finally on medical and other grounds and 693 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

40. Of the 1,147 policies issued, 13 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,134 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 11,14,216 on a monthly premium of Rs. 4,005-8-0.

Claims during the year.

41. During the year, 182 policies held by 65 persons assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,35,232-8-0 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 19 persons holding 36 policies with an aggregate bonus and reversionary bonus addition of Rs. 24,539 surrendered their policies and reversionary bonus addition certificates and 226 persons holding 464 policies assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 2,30,937-12-0 died. Of these, 17 died of plague, 18 of fever, 26 of lung complaints, 3 of heart disease, 10 of diseases of the digestive organs, 117 of influenza and 35 from other causes.

Income and expenditure.

42. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1918 was Rs. 42,52,658. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 6,00,795 of which a sum of Rs. 4,55,155 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,45,640 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4,45,582 of which a sum of Rs. 3,17,249 was spent in payment of the bonuses, &c., and Rs. 13,217 on account of management. Rs. 1,15,116 was invested in the purchase of the Second Indian War Loan Bonds in pursuance of the War Loan Insurance in the Public and Official Branches. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 44,07,871. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 74·16 and 2·20 as against 46·59 and 2·03 respectively in the previous year, the difference of 27·57 in the former being due to the money invested in War Loan Bonds. The net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting unpaid claims was 36·03 per cent of the total liability as against 38·83 per cent in 1917-18, the slight fall here again being due to the treating of Rs. 1,15,116 invested in War Loan Bonds as an expenditure.

Working of the scheme since commencement.
Official Branch.

43. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 25,322 of which 13,076 were of first, and 12,246 of further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,50,56,725 including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on the 30th June 1912. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 19,845 assuring a total bonus including reversionary bonus addition of Rs. 1,17,83,509 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 39,979. Of the remaining 5,477 policies, 4,484 involving a net

*NOTE.—Some of the figures given in this section are at variance with the corresponding figures given in the General Administration Report for 1917-18. This is due to the fact that the figures furnished last year were in accordance with the preliminary statements of account, while those now furnished are in accordance with the finally closed accounts.

bonus of Rs. 26,25,646 were completely discharged and claims on 378 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,84,642 were pending payment at the end of the year. Three hundred and fifty two policies were not realising premia and 263 policies were incomplete at the end of the year. Of the 4,484 policies that were completely discharged, 2,530 assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,88,531 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured and 1,221 assuring a bonus of Rs. 9,07,775 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 185 assuring a bonus of Rs. 1,08,944 by cancellation, 476 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,90,990 by surrender and 33 assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,360 by forfeiture. Thirty-nine policies were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the bonus payable.

Family Pension Branch.

44. There were no admissions to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

Public Branch.

45. From the commencement to the end of 1918-19, 538 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 8,25,800 were accepted in the Public Branch. In 471 cases, policies were issued for an annual premium of Rs. 39,324. Among the policy holders, 10 died, whose policies assured Rs. 18,200. Four surrendered their policies assuring Rs. 3,000.

v. Government Savings Banks.

Number of accounts.

46. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1918 was 18,264 with an opening balance of Rs. 72,20,281. During the year under report, 3,206, new accounts were opened, 169 dead accounts were revived and 2,226 accounts were either closed or transferred to other accounts or to dead accounts. There thus remained at the close of the year 19,413 accounts or 1,149 more than the number at the commencement of the year with a closing balance of Rs. 84,31,236 inclusive of interest. Of the total number of current accounts, 2,005 with a balance of Rs. 4,87,996 were held by Government officers in their official capacity, 1,743 with a balance of Rs. 3,05,061 were security deposits, 1,879 with a balance of Rs. 9,56,362 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 13,786 accounts with a balance of Rs. 66,81,817 represented other deposits. The total number of dead accounts was 15,605 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 72,640.

Classification of deposits.

47. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were almost the same as in the previous year, being 40, 5, 6, 4, 2 and 43 as against 40, 5, 5, 5, 1 and 44 respectively in the previous year.

Deposits.

48. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 36,28,311 as against Rs. 35,12,683 in the previous year. The amount of dead accounts revived was Rs. 4,864 and the total interest due on the accounts of depositors was Rs. 3,43,590. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 27,59,938 as against Rs. 27,35,016 in the previous year.

49. The amount transferred to dead accounts during the year was Rs. 5,872. The amount of deposits was more than that of withdrawals by Rs. 8,68,373.

Private accounts. Average deposit on each account.

50. Excluding security deposits, etc., the number of private accounts was 15,665 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 76,38,179 which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 487 on each account as against Rs. 420 in the preceding year.

Average saving per head of population.

51. The amount as thus held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1919 gives an average saving of Re. 1-5-5 per head of population as against Re. 1-3-4 on the 30th June 1918.

Village Banks.

52. There were 74 Village Banks in operation at the end of June 1919 as against 65 in the previous year.

Savings Associations.

53 At the end of the year under report, there were 204 Savings Associations, as against 180 in the previous year.

Collecting Savings Bank.

54. The Collecting Savings Bank established experimentally in Bangalore City in November 1916 was very popular and there were at the end of the year under report 1,344 depositors with Rs. 82,118 at their credit. The scheme was extended to 2 other places *viz.*, Mysore City and Bowringpet (including Kolar Gold Fields) in March 1919 and work was started just before the close of the year under report. The Bank at Mysore opened with 33 accounts in June 1919 with a balance of Rs. 3,611 to the credit of depositors.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

i. Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

(Calendar year 1918.)

Births. (App. XXIV.)

1. The total number of births recorded during 1918 was 97,609 (50,068 males and 47,541 females) against 114,125 in 1917, the birth rate being 17·1 per 1,000 of population as compared with 20 in the year previous. The birth rate during the year fell short of the quinquennial mean by 2·8. The highest birth rate for the year, *viz.*, 21·4, was returned by the Kolar district and the lowest, *viz.*, 13·9, by the Mysore district. Compared with 1917, all the districts showed lower birth rates. Taking the State as a whole, the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 43·2 per 1,000 of population, the excess being common to all districts and being largest in the Chitaldrug and Shimoga districts (69·5 and 66·5 respectively). These unusual features were due to the prevalence of influenza in a pandemic form during the year.

Deaths. (App. XXIV.)

2. The total number of deaths registered during 1918 was 343,948 against 111,463 in 1917, being 60·3 per 1,000 of population against 19·5 in the preceding year and against 17·7, the mean for the five years ending 1917. The death rate among males was 58·9 and among females 61·8. This preponderance of female death rate was noticeable between the ages 10 and 30 and was marked at the age period of above 15 and under 20. As in the previous years, the ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population according to age periods was highest among children under one year and next highest at the age period of 60 and above.

3. Towns returned a higher death rate than rural areas.

Influenza.

4. The pandemic of influenza from which Mysore, in common with the rest of India, suffered during 1918, was more widespread and more virulent than any epidemic previously recorded. In the early stages of the outbreak, the disease ran a mild course and the mortality was inconsiderable. With the onset of the second wave in the beginning of October, lung complications became very prevalent and were responsible for the unparallelled death-roll of 195,437, representing a ratio of 34·3 per 1,000 of population. Town and village alike suffered, but, on the whole, owing probably to an acute food situation having synchronised with the prevalence of the disease, the mortality and distress were greater in rural than in urban areas. The mortality (20·3) in the three cities, Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Field in proportion to population was much lower than in the rest of the State.

5. An outstanding feature of the relief measures that were carried out was the whole-hearted assistance rendered by a host of non-official voluntary workers including those belonging to the Boy Scout organisation.

ii. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1918.)

Sanitary Boards and Sanitary works.

6. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same as in 1917. The Board furnished advice on 17 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 19,61,670, ten of which related to water-supply, three to drainage and the rest to town extensions and improvements. An aggregate expenditure of Rs. 63,382 was incurred by Municipalities, chiefly on improvements of drainage and markets, filling up of insanitary pits, construction of public latrines, etc. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board executed improvement works in the City, including the laying out of the Chamundi extension at a cost of Rs. 3,18,183. Among works undertaken by other Municipalities may be mentioned the formation of an extension for *Panchamas* in the Saligram town and improvements to the town extension at Kunigal. The malarial survey of the Nagar taluk was completed during the year.

7. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced during the year into 55 villages, making a total of 10,808 villages up to the end of 1918. Separate places for storing manure were set apart in 132 villages, the total up to the end of 1918 numbering 8,551 villages. As in previous years, the improvement of sanitation in the villages was attended to by the Village Improvement Committees. Village Sanitation.

8. During the year, 382 villages were cleared of lantana and rank vegetation at an estimated cost of Rs. 32,000. One hundred and forty wells were newly sunk in the three Malnad districts and 34 old wells improved, exclusive of 22 wells improved by the villagers themselves under technical instruction and supervision. Seventy-seven minor drainage schemes estimated to cost Rs. 18,853 were undertaken during the year. The shifting or extension of villages was undertaken in respect of 39 villages, four of which were with the special object of attracting settlers. Large quantities of quinine were distributed to the people. A fair amount of propagandistic work was done as a result of which, among other things, the practice of carrying on wet cultivation in the back-yards of houses, is being given up. The number of vaccinations performed was 3,030 of which 2,743 were successful. Malnad Improvement.

9. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 38 towns and 53 villages during the year. Inspection.

10. A set of rules laying down the responsibilities and procedure so as more effectively to combat epidemics in urban and rural areas was prescribed. General.

iii. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1918.)

11. The strength of the Vaccination establishment during the year was 9 Deputy Inspectors and 140 Vaccinators including the temporary additional vaccinators entertained under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. Staff.

12. The total number of operations performed during the year was 101,613 as compared with 96,180 in the previous year. The number of operations performed in the Municipalities where a special staff of vaccinators was employed was 23,542 or nearly 23·2 per cent, those performed by the medical subordinates in dispensaries were 11,254 or 11·1 per cent and those by the District staff 66,817 or 65·7 per cent. Operations.

13. The number of successful cases in which results were known was 83,145 against 84,415 in the previous year in the case of primary vaccinations and 5,114 against 2,010 in the previous year in the case of re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 15·6 against 15·2 in 1917.

14. During the year, the Deputy Inspectors examined 46,222 as against 29,903 children in the preceding year and the Sanitary Officers examined 3,388 against 7,081, making a total of 49,510 against 36,984 in the year previous. The percentage of cases bearing marks of successful vaccination was about 40. The medical subordinates inspected 47,276 children, of whom 25,975 or about 55 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of Vaccinators and medical subordinates in 38 towns and 53 villages. Inspections.

15. The number of deaths from small-pox registered during 1918 was 4,442 as against 1,468 in 1917, the death rate being 0·8 against 0·3 in the year previous. Small-pox.

16. The total expenditure on vaccination exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 28,040 as against Rs. 25,690 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-5-8 as compared with Re. 0-4-10 in 1917. Expenditure.

17. During the year, the Vaccination establishment was transferred to the Presidents of District Boards for purposes of disciplinary control. The system of working was also placed on a more organised basis. General.

iv. Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1918.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

18. During the year, 579 calves were purchased in addition to the 6 calves that remained at the close of the preceding year, making a total of 585 as against 972 in the year previous. Of these, 581 were vaccinated and 4 died before vaccination. Of the calves vaccinated, 166 had to be rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of the vesicles and 14 on account of failure. The remaining 401 calves yielded paste enough for 179,145 cases or an average of about 446·7 cases per calf against 261·4 cases per calf in the year previous. The quantity of vaccine supplied to the District staff of Vaccinators and medical subordinates was 140,746 units and that to outstations 21,607 units as against 137,378 and 12,329 units respectively in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

19. The total income from the sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., including the amount outstanding at the close of the year, was Rs. 2,640 as against Rs. 3,719 in 1917. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,876 against Rs. 14,612 in the preceding year.

General.

20. Thirty students were trained during the year as against 13 students in the year previous. Twenty-eight were given certificates of qualification to work as vaccinators, one failed to qualify and one remained under training at the close of the year.

v. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1918.)

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

21. There were 174 medical institutions working in the State at the beginning of the year 1918. A separate section was opened in the Tirthahalli Local Fund Dispensary for the treatment of women and children and the Local Fund Dispensary at Mandagadde was converted into a semi-itinerant one during the year. Four Railway Dispensaries were opened at Chintamani, Mysore, Chikjajur and Tarikere. A temporary Dispensary was opened in March 1918 for the benefit of visitors to the Nandi-Hill Station but it was closed in the month of September of the same year. The private aided dispensary maintained at Channapatna by the Church of England Zenana Mission was closed in April 1918 for lack of funds. The total number of medical institutions working in the State at the end of the year was thus 178, classified as follows :—

State Public Dispensaries including 7 Special Hospitals	26
State non-public Dispensaries	8
Local and Municipal Fund Dispensaries	128
Private aided Dispensaries	4
Private non-aided Dispensaries	2
Railway Dispensaries	10
Total ...	178

Accommodation.

22. The number of beds available in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and private aided institutions was 631 for men and 658 for women.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

23. The special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital were made permanent in November 1918 and they are being availed of by a large number of people.

Number of patients treated.

24. The total number of in-patients treated during the year in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided hospitals and dispensaries was 19,628 as against 12,775 and that of out-patients 1,861,876 as against 1,648,137 in 1917, showing on the whole an increase of 13 per cent, due partly to the inclusion of figures relating to the Special Hospitals and partly to the influx of patients on account of the influenza epidemic that prevailed in the State during the latter part of the year under report. The daily averages of in-patients and out-patients are shown in Appendix XXIII.

25. The largest number of patients were as usual Hindus being nearly one million and four hundred thousand; then follow in the order named, Muhammadans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and other classes. Nationality, etc., of patients.

26. The largest number of out-patients treated during the year was under Influenza and other infective diseases. Other diseases treated in the numercial order of importance were (*a*) malarial fevers, (*b*) diseases of the digestive system, (*c*) diseases of the skin, (*d*) diseases of the eye, (*e*) diseases of the respiratory system, except pneumonia and tubercle of the lung, (*f*) injuries, (*g*) ulcers, (*h*) diseases of the ear, (*i*) dyspepsia, (*j*) pyrexia of uncertain origin, (*k*) rheumatic fevers and rheumatism, (*l*) diseases of the nervous system and (*m*) dysentery. Diseases treated.

27. Including 68 patients that remained at the close of the previous year, the total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed was 46,794 as against 45,139 in 1917. Of these, 38,866 were cured, 7,663 were relieved, 102 were otherwise discharged and 104 died, leaving 127 patients at the close of the year 1918. Of the 46,794 principal operations performed during the year, 4,354 were major operations and the rest minor. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 1,045 and that in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, 617. Surgical operations.

28. The results of in-patients' cases are exhibited in Appendix XXIII. Results of in-patients' cases.

29. The total expenditure during the year on account of the State Public institutions and of the Local and Municipal Funds and private aided dispensaries was Rs. 6,39,082 as against Rs. 5,07,735 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under salaries due to promotions and under dieting charges owing to the high prices of diet articles. Expenditure.

30. There were 135 midwives on duty during the year as against 134 in 1917. They conducted 8,326 cases during the year as against 8,542 in 1917, the average number of cases for each of them being 62 as against 64 in the year previous. Midwives.

31. The number of patients treated in the 18 State Non-public and Railway dispensaries during the year was 106,476 as against 92,331 in 1917 and the number of operations performed in them was 3,583 as against 3,829 in the preceding year. The number of beds for in-patients in the above institutions was 66 for men and 14 for women, the corresponding figures being respectively 80 and 23 during 1917. State Non-public and Railway Dispensaries.

32. There were 45 Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani Dispensaries at work during the year as against 44 in 1917. The number of patients treated in them, excepting 3 of the Vaidyasalas for which statistics were not received, was 393,540 against 328,023 in the year previous. Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani Dispensaries.

33. Two hundred and ninety-seven cases were treated with X-rays and 79 radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital during the year, against 266 and 98 respectively in 1917. The corresponding figures for the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were 128 and 21. X-Ray Department.

34. The hospitals and dispensaries in the State played a prominent part in the treatment of influenza which prevailed throughout the State during the latter part of the year, the total number of patients treated in the State-public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private aided medical institutions being more than two hundred and fifty thousand, while the total value of medicines or stock issued by the Medical Stores exclusively to meet indents on account of influenza was Rs. 25,407. Influenza.

35. In the Department of Dental Surgery opened in the Victoria Hospital, work was attended to for about ten months and 856 cases were treated giving an average of 85 cases per month of 8 sittings or 11 cases per sitting. General.

36. A re-organisation of the Medical Department was sanctioned during the year, by which the number of officers and subordinates was increased and their scale of pay and prospects of promotion considerably improved.

vi. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1918.)

(1) Lunatic Asylum.

Strength of the Asylum.

37. At the beginning of the year 1918, there were 163 lunatics in the Asylum. One hundred and six persons were admitted during the year, including 2 re-admissions which raised the number of patients treated to 269. Of these, 44 were cured, 15 improved and 1 was discharged otherwise.

Age, sex and religion of patients.

38. Of the 106 admitted, 10 were under 20 years of age, 76 between 20 and 40 years, 19 between 40 and 60 years and one over 60 years of age. Seventy-eight of them were men and 28 were women. Seventy-six were Hindus, 8 Muhammadans, 21 Christians and one of another religion.

Causes of insanity.

39. Of the 106 admissions, the causes of insanity were not ascertained in 34 cases. Of the remaining 72 cases, 29 were ascertained to be due to predisposing causes, 32 to exciting causes and 11 to both.

Criminal Lunatics.

40. There were 29 criminal lunatics in the Asylum on the 1st January 1918 and 5 were admitted during the year making a total of 34. Of these, 32 were men and 2 women. There were 4 deaths among them, leaving 30 at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 28·9 against 29·5 in the previous year.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

41. At the beginning of the year, there were 47 patients and 44 were admitted during the year making a total of 91, consisting of 57 men and 34 women. Of them, 21 were discharged and 10 died leaving 60 at the end of the year.

Health of lunatics.

42. Fifty-two persons out of the 106 admitted, were in good health, the rest being either weak and emaciated or afflicted with physical diseases. Precautions were as usual taken to keep the weak and emaciated separate from others and special care was taken of them. Excited and dangerous persons had special guards to supervise them. The number of in-patients other than insanes treated during the year was 136, their daily average being about 10. There were 31 deaths during the year out of which 3 were due to influenza.

Employment of lunatics.

43. The daily average number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour, such as weaving, gardening, etc., was only about 30 owing to the outbreak of cholera in the latter part of 1917 and of influenza during the latter part of 1918.

Private patients.

44. At the beginning of the year, there were 7 private patients and 8 were admitted during the year making a total of 15 of whom 10 were men and 5 women. Two of these were discharged and one died leaving 12 under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,816 was recovered from paying patients.

Cost.

45. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year was Rs. 39,423 as against Rs. 47,328 during 1917 there being a decrease under "Establishment" and other items. The cost of maintenance of lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 8,724 as against Rs. 9,500 in 1917. Deducting the receipts from various sources, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 27,972 as against Rs. 33,424 in the previous year.

General.

46. The official visitors of the State and of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, visited the Asylum separately twelve times during the year. As usual, periodical treats and entertainments were given during the year, particularly on festive occasions, and sweets and fruits were occasionally distributed.

(2) Leper Asylum.

The strength of the Asylum.

47. There were 29 inmates at the beginning of the year and 46 were admitted during the year, making a total of 75 of whom 54 were males and 21 females. Of these, 46 were discharged and 9 died leaving 20 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 22·6 against 21·9 in 1917.

Treatment.

48. The usual treatment of Chalmogra oil internally and Margosa oil externally was adopted with fair results.

Cost.

49. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,232 as against Rs. 3,600 in 1917.

50. The number of patients that remained at the close of the previous year was 5. Eight were admitted during the year making a total of 13, of whom 10 were males and 3 females. Of these, 11 were discharged and 1 died leaving 1 at the close of the year. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 521. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

51. The inmates of the Asylum had their usual treats from philanthropic gentlemen of the city. General.

(3) Maternity and Hospital for women and children, Bangalore.

52. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 933 as against 965 in the previous year. Eight hundred and sixty-one were cured and 21 died. The daily average of in-patients was 19·9 against 20·8 in 1917. In-patients.

53. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 16,172 against 15,514 in 1917, the daily average being 89·6 against 100·5 in the previous year. Out-patients.

54. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	72	886	958
2. Muhammadans	68	2,322	2,390
3. Hindus	791	12,943	13,734
4. Other classes	2	21	23
Total ...	933	16,172	17,105

55. Surgical operations, both major and minor, were performed on 1,525 patients, of whom 1,354 were cured, 168 were relieved and 3 died. Surgical operations.

56. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 15,095 against Rs. 18,401 in the preceding year. Cost.

57. There were 10 pupil midwives under training during the year; of these, 4 passed out, leaving 6 under training at the close of the year. Training of midwives.

(4) Maternity and Hospital at Robertsonpet.

58. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 736; of these, 497 were labour cases, the remaining 239 being cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 703 were cured, 12 were relieved, 1 was discharged otherwise and 20 died. In-patients.

59. The daily average number of in-patients was 16·6 as against 14·3 in 1917.

60. The number of out-patients treated during the year and their daily average were 18,190 and 99·9 against 17,349 and 127·2 in the year previous. Out-patients.

61. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	143	2,531	2,674
2. Muhammadans	30	3,315	3,345
3. Hindus	563	12,344	12,907
Total ...	736	18,190	18,926

62. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed during the year was 2,210, of whom 539 were discharged cured, 1,666 were relieved and 5 discharged otherwise. Surgical operations.

63. The four women admitted for training in scientific midwifery having completed their course, four new candidates were taken on for training during the year. Training of midwives.

64. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 11,844 as against Rs. 12,216 in 1917. Cost.

(5) Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore.

In-patients. 65. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 657, of which 456 were labour cases and the remaining 201 cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 511 were discharged cured, 75 relieved, 45 discharged otherwise and 26 died. The daily average number of in-patients was 18·3 against 12·9 in 1917.

Out-patients. 66. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 11,842 against 10,395 in 1917, the daily average attendance being 95·7 against 81·7 in the year previous.

Nationality of patients. 67. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	6	49	55
2. Muhammadans	97	2,637	2,734
3. Hindus	554	9,123	9,677
4. Other classes	...	33	33
Total ...	657	11,842	12,499

Surgical operations. 68. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed during the year was 988. Of these, 977 were discharged cured, 4 relieved, 2 discharged otherwise, 4 died and 1 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Training of midwives. 69. Seven pupil midwives selected by the Malnad Improvement Committee were under training at the beginning of the year and 13 fresh pupils were taken on during the year, making a total of 20 pupils. Of these, 6 passed out, one was dismissed for misconduct and the remaining 13 were under training at the close of the year. Besides the above, 7 State scholars were also admitted as day scholars for training in midwifery during the year.

Cost. 70. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 13,297 against Rs. 13,702 in 1917.

(6) Isolation Hospital, Bangalore.

Number of patients. 71. The total number of patients treated during the year was 655 against 465 in 1917. Of these, 272 were treated for plague, 11 for small-pox, 73 for influenza and 299 for other diseases.

Cost. 72. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,751 against Rs. 7,375 in 1917.

(7) Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.

In-patients. 73. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,779 as against 1,812 in 1917. Of these, 1,019 were cured, 665 were relieved, 92 were discharged otherwise and 3 failed.

Out-patients. 74. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 15,405 against 15,707 in 1917.

Daily average. 75. The daily average of both in and out-patients was 142·9 men, 66 women and 37·8 children against 144·5 men, 74 women and 58·4 children in 1917.

Sex and Nationality of patients. 76. Of the 17,184 in and out-patients, 9,169 were men, 4,394 women and 3,621 children. Divided according to classes, 1,067 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 14,102 Hindus and 2,015 Muhammadans.

Diseases treated. 77. Of the 1,779 in-patients, 232 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 211 for diseases of the cornea, 240 for diseases of the iris, 655 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 206 for glaucoma and the remaining 235 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 15,405 out-patients, 8,446 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,306 for diseases of the cornea, 590 for diseases of the iris, 1,374 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 365 for glaucoma, 1,223 for disorders of vision and errors in refraction, 650 for diseases of the eye-lids, 12 for tumours and the remaining 1,439 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations. 78. Surgical operations were performed on 1,516 persons including 27 that remained under treatment at the beginning of 1917. Of these, 1,402 were cured, 81 were relieved, 5 failed and 28 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost. 79. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 26,816 against Rs. 31,075 in 1917.

vii. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1918.)

Toxicological analysis.

80. The number of articles received for toxicological examination was 529 relating to 154 cases, against 387 relating to 126 cases in 1917. Of these, 54 were cases of suspected human poisoning, 3 of abortion, 3 of cattle poisoning, 85 of blood and seminal stains and 9 of a miscellaneous nature. In 108 cases, poisons such as arsenic, mercury perchloride, etc., were detected, giving a percentage of 70 against 61 last year.

Chemical analysis.

81. One hundred and fifty-two articles were received for chemical analysis, of which 26 were samples of water, 45 samples of urine, 14 articles comprising opium, ganja, etc., 12 articles of food, 28 drugs, 16 samples of alum, 3 samples of soaps, 6 samples of inks and 2 articles of a miscellaneous nature. Of the 26 samples of water received, 24 were examined for potability of which 10 were fit for human consumption and 2 were examined for locomotive purposes of which one was found fit. Of the 2 miscellaneous articles received for examination, 1 was a remedy for influenza. Of the 3 soaps that were examined, two were from the Government Soap Factory and were found to be of very good quality.

Bacteriological analysis.

82. The number of articles received for bacteriological examination was 2,652; of these, 1,255 were samples of water, 1,302 samples of blood and 95 miscellaneous articles. Three hundred and sixty-two samples of water were examined quantitatively to find out the number of bacteria per cubic centimeter with a view to test the efficiency of filters and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Four hundred and thirty-one were examined for presence of lactose fermenters, which were found always in quantities less than 50 c. c. Four hundred and sixty-two samples were examined for cholera vibrios which were found in 13 of them.

83. *Bacillus tuberculosis* was found in 6 out of the 27 samples of sputum tested for the purpose. *Vibrios Cholerae* were found in 1 out of the 5 samples of fæcal matter tested therefor and Ova of *Bilharzia Haematobia* were found in 2 out of the 5 samples of urine examined therefor. Seven autovaccines were prepared.

General.

84. In the School of Hygiene, 15 students were trained for the diploma of Sanitary Inspectors. Twenty candidates including 6 old students appeared for the examination of whom 11 passed, all in the second class.

viii. Plague Administration.

Plague attacks and deaths.

85. The recorded attacks and deaths from plague during the year numbered 8,039 and 5,703 against 13,955 and 9,859 respectively in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 5,916 in the number of attacks and 4,156 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 1 per mille as against 1·7 in 1917-18. The highest number of attacks and deaths in a month was 1,339 and 985 respectively in October 1918. The district of Shimoga suffered most with 1,662 attacks and 1,231 deaths and the district of Hassan the least with 504 attacks and 324 deaths. The number of attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore was as in the following statement:—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
1. Bangalore city	544	421
2. Mysore city	579	433
3. Bangalore district	819	662
4. Kolar district	831	632
5. Tumkur district	789	566
6. Mysore district	580	363
7. Hassan district	504	324
8. Shimoga district	1,662	1,231
9. Kadur district	1,006	638
10. Chitaldrug district	725	433
Total. ...	8,039	5,703

86. Of the total number of deaths from plague, 3,039 or 53·3 per cent were among men and 2,664 or 46·7 per cent among women. As in previous years, the largest number of deaths occurred among persons between 20 and 40 years of age (2,082) and the fewest (343) among those above 60. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 69·9 among males and 72 among females.

Preventive measures. Evacuation.

87. As in previous years, evacuation constituted the most popular preventive measure against plague. The supply of shed materials, the provision of suitable camping grounds and the creation of facilities for the conservancy, lighting and general sanitation of the health camps formed the main features of the work that received the attention of the local authorities in this connection.

Inoculation.

88. During the year, 28,528 inoculations were performed as against 49,799 in the previous year. The largest number (5,720) was done in Bangalore City and the next largest (5,326) in Shimoga district. No untoward result from inoculation was reported from any of the places.

Disinfection.

89. The method of disinfection followed was that by desiccation by heat, which was carried out both when rat mortality occurred as well as prior to the re-occupation of houses after evacuation. The use of kerosine oil emulsion was also in vogue in several municipal areas.

Plague Hospitals.

90. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals :—

Place	Admissions	Recoveries
Bangalore City	272	94
Mysore City	61	18
Kolar Gold Fields	69	18

91. Excluding the cases that were sent to the Plague Hospitals for treatment, the recoveries among the rest of the cases that occurred in Bangalore and Mysore cities and Kolar Gold Fields were 10·7, 24·7 and 31·5 per cent respectively of the number of attacks.

General.

92. The total expenditure incurred on plague preventive measures was Rs. 31,092 as against 35,717 in the previous year.

93. Rules were issued during the year regarding the organization and equipment necessary in each local area to effectually deal with the epidemic of plague. Type designs for health and contact camps and for hospital wards for plague patients were furnished for adoption in urban areas.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

i. Mysore University.

Senate, Council, etc.

1. The Senate as constituted in 1917 continued in office and met thrice. The Council was reconstituted during the year and consisted of 11 members including the Vice-Chancellor. It met 12 times during the year.

Twelve committees were appointed by the Council and 2 by the Senate to consider some of the more important questions that came up for discussion before them.

Instruction and examinaton.

2. The Second Year Commerce Class, the Third Year Class in Philosophy, Group I and the Second Year Class in the College of Engineering were opened during the year. Arrangements were made for imparting instruction to graduates studying for the M.A. Degree examination in English Language and Literature, History, Economics and Political Science, Philosophy and Sanskrit. The total number of students on the rolls of all the Colleges was 734, of whom 82 belonged to the Engineering College started in the previous year.

3. From the Maharaja's College, 73 candidates appeared for the B.A. Degree examination, of whom 48 passed in both parts and 17 in one part only. Of the 11 students sent up for Part I of the Examination, 7 passed, and the only candidate who went up for Part II also passed. From the Central College, 36 candidates appeared for the aforesaid examination, of whom 16 passed in both parts and 16 in Part I only. Six candidates appeared for Part I only and 4 passed. Four appeared for Part II only and 2 passed. Fifteen candidates from the Central College appeared for the B. Sc. Degree examination and 12 passed. The total number of candidates who qualified themselves for the B.A. Degree was 56 in the Maharaja's College and 22 in the Central College.

Three students from the Maharaja's College and 13 from the Central College appeared for the First Year Certificate examination, of whom 2 and 7 passed out respectively.

Out of the 40 candidates that were sent up for the Intermediate Examination in Engineering, 34 passed.

Seven hundred and sixty-seven candidates appeared for the Mysore University Entrance examination as against 403 in the previous year. Of these, 215 or 28 per cent passed as against 138 or 34·2 in 1917-18.

Convocation.

4. The first Convocation for conferring Degrees was held on the 19th October 1918, when His Highness the Chancellor presided. Sir Asutosh Mookerji, *Saraswati Sastra-Vachaspati, Sambuddhagama Chakrabarti,* KT. C.S.I., M.A., D.L., D.SC., PH.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E., F.A.S.B., addressed the graduates of the University. The Degree of the Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 29 candidates who received them in person and on two *in absentia.*

Endowments.

5. Seven endowments amounting to Rs. 39,362 were offered and accepted during the year, the highest, *viz.,* Rs. 20,000, being contributed by Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait.

Finance.

6. The income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,90,888 (including the Government grant of Rs. 7,10,710) and the expenditure to Rs. 6,55,941 as against Rs. 5,50,420 and Rs. 4,82,227 respectively in the preceding year.

University Library.

7. Two thousand six hundred and fourteen volumes were added to the stock of books in the University Library, bringing the total number of volumes to 4,925 at the end of the year.

Oriental Library.

8. In the Oriental Library, there were 10,566 printed books and 9,211 manuscripts at the end of the year as against 9,756 and 8,945 respectively in the previous year.

9. Five hundred and three works of the Oriental Library Series were presented to various public institutions and individuals during the year.

10. Mr. R. Shama Satry, B.A., M.R.A.S., the Officer in charge of the Oriental Library, delivered at Calcutta a series of 10 Post-graduate lectures on Kautilya's *Arthasastra* at the invitation of the University of Calcutta.

General.

11. Other important items of work done during the year were the following:—

(1) The Collegiate High Schools were inspected by the Professors of the University and the Registrar.

(2) The Wesleyan Mission High Schools at Mysore and Bangalore were recognized as competent to present candidates for the University Entrance Examination in History, Logic, Elementary Economics and Sanskrit and the Government High School at Tumkur in all the subjects except Natural Science.

(3) A series of Extension Lectures on popular subjects was delivered at Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kolar, Hassan and Nanjangud.

(4) Kannada works on the History of Ancient India, Constitutional History of England, Astronomy, etc., were got written by the offer of prizes amounting to Rs. 2,450.

(5) Several original papers and works were published by members of the College Staff.

ii. Education.*

Administrative measures and important events.

12. Among the important administrative measures and events of the year are the following :—

1. Celebration of the Armistice Day and the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.
2. Rally of Scout Masters and Troops held during the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.
3. Grant of certain additional powers to the Inspector-General of Education and re-organization of his office establishment.
4. Strengthening of the Inspectorate and the formation of a separate Inspectorate for Girls' Schools.
5. Opening of a University Entrance Science class at Tumkur and of University Entrance History classes in the Wesleyan Mission High Schools at Mysore and Bangalore.
6. Revision of the S. S. L. C. Rules.
7. Transfer of control of Primary Schools for boys in Mysore City to the Municipality.
8. Arrangements for the speedy disbursement of salaries and grants to Village School masters.
9. Transfer of Home Industries classes from the Economic Conference to the Education Department.
10. Transfer of the University Entrance Section of the Maharani's College to the Mysore University.
11. Starting of a central Industrial School for women teachers.
12. Holding of a Muhammadan Educational Conference.
13. Development of the Panchama Boarding School at Mysore into a Central Panchama Institute.
14. Declaration of the policy of Government regarding the admission of Panchamas to Public Schools.
15. Granting of additional facilities for the education of Military classes.
16. Revision of the rules in respect of grants to Hostels.
17. Transfer of the control of Public Libraries, except those at Mysore and Bangalore, from the Economic Conference to the Education Department.
18. Publication of a Memorandum on Educational Policy in the State.

Number of schools and scholars.

13. The number of public institutions rose during the year from 9,633 to 10,500 but their strength fell from 338,872 to 322,742. The number of private institutions fell from 1,107 to 987 and their strength from 14,989 to 13,365. The total number of public and private institutions together was 11,487 with a total strength of 336,107 as against 10,740 with a total strength of 353,861 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 284,137 were boys and 51,970 were girls. The decrease in strength is attributed to the effects of War, Famine and Influenza. The decrease in the number of private institutions was due to the fact that many of them were, as usual, converted into aided or Government institutions. The average daily attendance in the public institutions was 222,967 or 74 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls as against 239,933 or 75 per cent in the previous year. There was 1 school for every 2·5 square miles of area and for every 496 persons of the population.

*In some cases, the figures in this section do not tally with those in Appendix XXV as the latter embodies details regarding Colleges under the control of the University.

14. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State fell from 1 in 16 to 1 in 17. Mysore district had the largest number of public and private institutions and Kadur district had the smallest number of public schools, while Shimoga had the smallest number of private institutions. Proportion of scholars to population.

15. The following Table gives the number of pupils in Boys' and Girls' Schools for 1918-19 :— Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for		Number of	
	Boys	Girls	Pupils in boys' schools	Pupils in girls' schools
A. Public Institutions—				
(i) Colleges	5	...	175	...
(ii) Secondary schools including Collegiate High Schools—				
English High Schools	16	3	5,799	78
Vernacular High Schools	10	3	336	30
English Middle Schools	266	13	39,208	2,160
Vernacular Middle Schools ...	94	88	10,439	9,254
(iii) Primary Schools	8,966	630	219,797	23,375
(iv) Special Instruction—				
Training Institutions	7	3	427	101
Forest School / Medical School	2	...	96	...
Industrial Schools	22	4	1,428	212
Engineering „	2	...	215	..
Commercial „	4	...	457	..
Sanskrit „	57	...	2,029	..
Agricultural „	2	...	41	..
Schools for the Deaf, etc.	2	...	54	..
Practical Instruction classes ...	301	..	7,031	..
Telegraph Training class	1	...	...	...
Total ...	9,757	744	287,532	35,210
B. Private Institutions—				
Advanced and Elementary... ...	985	2	13,339	26
Grand Total ...	10,742	746	300,871	35,236

16. Of the total number of pupils, 488 were Europeans or Eurasians, 39,558 were Muhammadans, 3,745 were Indian Christians, 279,434 were Hindus including the Panchama and Depressed class pupils, and the rest belonged to other nationalities. Nationality of scholars.

17. The total number of both public and private schools was 11,488, of which 4 were Sanskrit Colleges, 19 English High Schools, 13 Kannada High Schools, 279 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 182 Vernacular Middle Schools, 9,596 Primary Schools, and 987 private indigenous schools. Of the 19 English High Schools, 3 were for girls. Of the 279 Anglo-Vernacular schools, 6 were Anglo-Hindustani Schools. There were 55 Hindustani Middle Schools for Muhammadan boys and 28 for Muhammadan girls. Of the Primary schools, 816 were Hindustani schools for Muhammadans. Out of the 986 schools of the Elementary grade, 5 taught the *Koran*. In addition to the 29,715 Muhammadan pupils in the schools maintained exclusively for that community, there were 9,206 Muhammadan pupils in other schools bringing the total to 38,921. Of the total number of Muhammadan pupils in all the schools, 7 were in colleges, 329 in high schools, 10,021 in middle schools, 27,384 in primary schools and 1,180 in technical schools. There were also 637 in Village Indigenous Schools. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

18. The number of schools for Panchamas and other Depressed Classes was 667. The Central Panchama Boarding School at Mysore was during the year converted into a Central Panchama Institute with Anglo-Vernacular and Kannada High School sections and the number of pupils in all the sections of the

school was 172. It is now supplying teachers for the other Panchama schools in the State. There were 23 Schools for Lambanis and 5 for Kunbis. Of the 987 Village Indigenous schools, 1 was of the advanced grade.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught.

19. Of the 630 primary schools for girls, 495 taught Kannada, 133 Hindustani and 2 Mahratti. Of the total number of pupils in public schools, 25,837 learnt English, 1 French; 10,821 classical languages and 305,237 vernaculars. Of the total number of pupils in private institutions, 13,347 learnt a vernacular language and 18 a classsical language.

Standard of Education.

20. There were 5 institutions for Collegiate education in Teaching and Oriental learning, 32 High Schools, 461 Middle Schools for secondary education and 9,596 schools for primary education.

21. The percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 was as shown in the table below:—

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
Boys ...	1·87	1·66	7·45	7·77	2·43	2·34	40·09	42·11	48·16	46·12
Girls ...	0·20	0·22	3·53	1·82	2·04	2·44	31·91	34·63	62·32	60·89

Adult or Night Schools.

22. The number of schools intended for the education of labourers, artisans, agriculturists, traders and others who are unable to attend school during the day rose from 2,284 to 2,761 of which 2,495 were for Hindus and 17 for Muhammadans. The total number on the rolls on the 30th June 1919 in all these schools was 43,205 as against 41,804 in the previous year.

Village Indigenous Schools.

23. These are schools started and managed by private enterprise. Several of these schools have now begun to follow the departmental curriculum with the hope that they may some day be converted into grant-in-aid schools. Their number is gradually decreasing as many of them are being converted into aided schools under the monthly grant system. There were 987 of these schools with a total strength of 13,365 pupils, of whom 1,049 were girls. Only 86 of these schools did not follow the departmental curriculum. Of the total number of schools, 2 were for girls and 6 for Muhammadans.

Training Institutions.

24. There were in all 11 Training Institutions including the aided Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls at Bangalore. Of the 10 Government institutions, 1 was the Training College at Mysore, 7 were District Normal Schools for men and 2 for women. The total number of pupils in all these institutions put together was 537 as against 488 in the previous year. In addition to this, 325 teachers underwent training in the special vacation classes in 6 centres, *viz.*, Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore.

Industrial schools.

25. The number of Industrial schools was 26. Of these, 22 were for boys and 4 for girls; and 14 were Government and the other 12 aided. The total strength in all was 1,640 including 214 girls. Carpentry, weaving, smithy, rattan work, wood carving, lacquer work, toy making and metal work were the important subjects taught in these schools.

26. In the Girls' Industrial Schools, knitting, sewing and needle work were the main subjects and embroidery was an additional subject in some of them. Central industrial classes for training women teachers were opened in the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.

Practical Instruction.

27. There were 301 schools with Practical Instruction classes with 7,031 pupils in them. The question of reorganising these classes was under consideration.

Home Industries classes.

28. The control of these classes was transferred from the Education Committee of the Economic Conference to the Education Department. The number of these centres was 48 and the number of pupils in attendance 1,344.

Engineering schools.

29. The Engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute had a strength of 76, with 19 in the Senior Sub-overseers' class, 31 in the Junior sub-overseers' class and 26 in the Village maistri class. The strength of the Mechanical Engineering school was 139. For the first time, some of the students of this school

were sent outside the State for practical training in certain Workshops in Bombay, Madras and Jamshedpur.

Commercial schools.

30. A general Board for Commercial Education and Examinations was constituted in the year. The strength of the two Government Commercial Schools in Bangalore and Mysore was 353.

Other special schools.

31. The total strength in all the three sections of the school for the deaf mutes and the blind was 54, of whom 3 were girls. Of the total number on the rolls, 23 were deaf mutes and 30 blind as against 18 and 24 respectively in the previous year. In the deaf and blind sections, there were three classes, *viz.*, Preparatory, Junior and Senior. In the deaf mutes' section, pupils are trained in the voice production and voice training in the Preparatory class, in articulation and speech reading in the Junior class and working sums on the first three rules in Arithmetic in the Senior class. In the first class of the blind section, pupils begin with the braille alphabet and learn notation and numeration in braille characters. In the second class, pupils could read and write from any Kannada book up to the IV Reader and do Arithmetic up to simple division; special attention was devoted in the third class to vocal and instrumental music. The three R's and a little of general knowledge were also taught. Music was most popular with the blind pupils. Rattan work and weaving were the industries taught in these classes.

There was a decline of 7 Sanskrit schools during the year. The number was 57, with a strength of 2,029, of whom 5 were Muhammadans and 70 girls; out of the number on the roll, 99 learnt English.

In spite of the disturbances caused by the epidemic diseases, the schools at Belur and Hulikallu in the Hassan district continued to maintain a high level of efficiency; the schools at Tumkur and Sidlaghatta were able to show excellent progress.

Education of girls and women.

32. The number of public schools for girls rose from 683 to 744 and the number of girls under instruction in all schools put together fell from 59,944 to 50,921. Of the total number of schools for girls, 3 were English High Schools, 3 Kannada High Schools, 13 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, 88 Vernacular Middle Schools, 630 Primary Schools and 7 Special Schools. The London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, the Maharani's High School, Mysore and the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, continued to do good work. The number of Home Education classes decreased from 17 to 13 with a total strength of 194 adult ladies under general education and vocational training. The Dodballapur Home Education class was revived during the year.

Results of Public Examinations.

33. The results of the public examinations in the several Colleges are given in the section on Mysore University. At the *Vidwat* examination, 42 candidates appeared and 24 passed; of the 208 candidates that appeared for the *Vidyarthi* examination, 110 were successful. There were 1,384 candidates registered for the S. S. L. C. examination. Five hundred and six candidates were declared eligible for college and public service out of 1,364 that were examined. There were also 275 compartmental passes. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 26 passed out of 119 sent up. Two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine candidates appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination and 931 were successful.

Of the 20 ladies that appeared for the S. S. L. C. examination, 11 were declared eligible for college and public service. Out of the 7 sent up for the Upper Secondary examination, only one passed. One hundred and twenty out of 321 girls that appeared passed the Lower Secondary examination. In the Teachers' Certificate examination, 26 out of 37 girls were successful and in the examination for proficiency in sewing, 6 passed out of 13 that appeared.

In the Mysore Moulvis' examination, all the four candidates sent up secured a pass and in the Upper Secondary examination, 4 Muhammadans passed. The number of Muhammadans that passed the S. S. L. C. examination was 18. In the Lower Secondary examination, 229 were successful; 45 Muhammadans passed the Teachers' Certificate examination.

In the Training College, 7 out of 8 graduate teachers passed the written test. All the 4 that appeared for the Pandit's examinations were successful. One hundred and seven out of 145 teachers under training passed the Teachers' Certificate examination. In the Upper Secondary examination, 42 appeared and

16 passed. Twenty-two appeared for the Madras Government Technical examinations and 11 passed. From all the District Normal Schools, 475 candidates appeared for the Teachers' Certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 285 passed the preliminary test and 43 the final.

In the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, out of the 46 candidates sent up for the Madras Technical examinations, 39 passed, 11 coming out in the first class. Out of 26 that appeared for the above examinations in the Arts section, 17 were successful. At the public examination conducted by the Board appointed by the Chief Engineer, 76 appeared from all the classes of the Engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and 67 were successful. Of the 67 that passed, 19 passed the Senior Sub-Overseers' test and 26 Junior Sub-Overseers' test and 22 village mestris' test.

Four hundred and three candidates appeared for the different grades of the different subjects for the Mysore Government Commercial examinations and 218 passed; of these, 9 passed the advanced grade, 78 the intermediate and 131 the elementary grade of the Technical examinations.

Students' Hostels.

34. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 41 as against 33 in the previous year, 35 being for boys and 6 for girls. The total number of boarders in all these hostels was 1,711, of whom 46 were in the College Department, 892 in the Secondary School Department, 418 in the Primary Schools, 65 in the Colleges for Professional Training and 290 in the Special Schools.

Scouts.

35. Mr. F. C. Irwin who was the Director of Scouts retired from Mysore service and Mr. Sanjiva Kamath succeeded him during the year. There were 43 troops with a strength of nearly 1,000 students and teachers on the 30th June 1919. Three batches of 99 men were trained at Bangalore and Mysore. During the year under report, many of the teachers trained in the first batch became Scout Teachers and helped in forming new troops and also in strengthening and supervising old troops. The rally of scout leaders arranged by Mr. Irwin on the occasion of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1919 was a great success and served as an incentive for popularising the new movement.

Controlling Agencies.

36. The attention of the Inspector-General was chiefly directed towards consolidating the progress already achieved and placing education on a more efficient basis. With this object in view, he submitted a large number of proposals. He had several engagements in connection with the Boards of Studies of Examinations, the University Council, the Scout system, the Public Library, as well as membership in connection with several Committees and Conferences. He toured for 75 days in Tumkur, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts and visited 143 schools. A separate Inspectorate for the Girls' Schools was sanctioned during the tail end of the year and the existing Inspectorate was strengthened. The Circle Inspectors inspected or visited 838 schools and subordinate offices. The District Inspectors inspected about 1,400 schools. The Assistant Inspectors and the Educational Supervisors inspected a large number of schools, and assisted in opening new schools and collecting private contributions towards school houses and teachers' salary in rural parts. As many of the schools were closed for long periods during the prevalence of Influenza, the total itineration and inspection were a bit below the average, but the efficiency of inspection was maintained.

Expenditure on Public Instruction.

37. The total expenditure on Public Instruction during the year 1918-19 was Rs. 38,52,078 as against Rs. 31,43,346 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University Education		School Education General		School Education Special		Total
	Arts Colleges	Professional Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	All other Special Schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	51,252	18,841	7,76,724	9,29,340	97,487	2,32,541	21,06,185
For women	...	...	1,24,110	1,77,417	11,063	6,211	3,18,801
Total ...	51,252	18,841	9,00,834	11,06,757	1,08,550	2,38,752	24,24,986

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Building	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
61,882	1,78,600	2,41,531	3,56,187	1,72,646	4,16,246	14,27,092

38. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn were as follows:— Sources of Expenditure.

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
	Rs.	Rs.		
State Funds	19,34,531	25,00,523	61·54	64·90
Local Funds	5,86,425	6,95,459	18·66	18·13
Municipal Funds	38,204	7,110	1·21	·18
Fees	3,35,405	3,88,759	10·69	10·09
All other sources	2,48,781	2.60,227	7·90	6·70
Total ..	31,43,346	38,52,078	100·00	100·00

39. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 16,89,986 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 6,522 on Municipal Schools, Rs. 7,22,650 on Aided Schools and Rs. 5,829 on unaided Institutions, Rs. 5,28,833 on Buildings and Furniture, and Rs. 8,98,258 was spent on the several items under Indirect expenditure.

40. The expenditure arranged according to Institutions of different standards shows that the Colleges absorbed 1·81 per cent, High Schools for boys 8 per cent, Middle Schools for boys 12·41 per cent, Primary Schools for boys 23·89 per cent, Girls' Schools 7·83 per cent and Special Schools 9 per cent. The remaining 37·06 per cent was on Indirect expenditure.

41. The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 0-10-9 as against Rs. 0-8-9 in 1917-18, of which the State Revenue provided Re. 0-7-0 as against Re. 0-5-5 in 1917-18. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government Institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 11-7-7 as against Rs. 9-3-3 in 1917-18. In aided schools, the cost was Rs. 4-13-8 as against Rs. 4-4-10 in 1917-18, of which a sum of Rs. 3-2-1 was met from State funds and Re. 0-0-3 from Local and Municipal funds as against Re. 2-11-10 and Re. 0-1-0 respectively in the previous year. In unaided schools, the cost was Rs. 2-1-9 as against Re. 0-7-3 in 1917-18.

42. Appendix xxv furnishes the available information on the subject. Outlay on Colleges and High Schools.

43. The expenditure on primary education for boys was Rs. 9,29,340 as against Rs. 7,80,492 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure on primary education of boys to the total expenditure was 23·89 as against 24·83 in 1917-18. Expenditure on primary education.

44. The total amount spent on women's education was Rs. 3,34,355 and the following sources contributed towards the same:— Expenditure on women's education.

State Funds	Rs. 2,02,433
Local ,, ...	74,739
Municipal Funds	390
Fees	3,433
Other sources	53,360

45. Education for girls was free except in aided European schools where fees were levied.

Expenditure on Students' Hostels.

46. The amount spent on students' hostels was Rs. 1,07,361 as against Rs. 82,390 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 97,976 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs 9,385 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State funds	25,247
Fees	60,566
Subscriptions and endowments	21,548

Scholarships.

The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 2,41,531 or 6·25 per cent of the total expenditure on Education. The value of scholarships held in Arts Colleges was Rs. 15,359, in Professional Colleges Rs. 80,612 in Secondary Schools Rs. 1,00,545, in Primary Schools Rs. 9,474 and in Special Schools other than Training Schools Rs. 35,541.

47. Thirty-six scholarships of varying rates from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 per mensem were awarded to widow pupils in Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in addition to 56 students who received aid from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund. Of the usual 700 scholarships to girls, 668 were awarded during the year.

Thirteen scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 3 to 4 each were awarded to Muhammadan pupils out of Gumbuz funds. In addition to these, there were 3 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each awarded to Muhammadan boys of the State studying in the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh. There were 6 ordinary scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 to 12 awarded to the sons of Pallegar pensioners.

During the year 1918-19, eleven fresh scholarships of £250 each per annum, were awarded; of these, one was from the Damodar Doss funds, six were from State funds and four were Loan Scholarships. Though the issue of passports to students was subject to great restriction on account of War conditions, four of the fresh scholars proceeded to England and three to America. Two of the eleven scholars were directed to undergo training at Sakchi before proceeding to foreign countries.

Apart from the above eleven scholarships, two Special Scholarships of £ 200 each were awarded, one from Damodar Doss funds to Mr. G. S. Bhalja, a candidate of the Khadayata community, for the study of Philosophy at Cambridge and the other from State funds to Mr. Omeo Iyengar, son of the late Dr. S. V. Ramaswami Iyengar, for studying for the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge.

There were in all 15 foreign scholars during the year. Only one scholar returned during the year after completing his course. The total expenditure on foreign scholarships during 1918-19 was Rs. 10,630 from State funds and Rs. 9,079 from the Damodar Doss funds.

During the year 1918-19, there were 26 Khadayata scholarship holders, of whom 21 were studying in the various colleges for Arts or Sciences at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay, 4 in the Grant Medical College, Bombay and one in the Agricultural College, Poona. The total amount spent on these scholarships was Rs. 4,037.

The scholarship awarded to Mr. G. S. Bhalja in 1917-18 out of the Khadayata fund for the study of Higher Philosophy at Cambridge was extended for a further period of two years to enable him to sit for the Moral Science Tripos examination in 1920.

Technical scholarships varying in value from Rs. 30 to 15 per mensem were awarded to Mysore students prosecuting their studies in Bombay, Madras or other places outside Mysore for studying Industrial and Commercial subjects for which facilities do not exist in the State. There were 30 scholarship holders during the year, of whom 14 were students in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 10 in the School of Arts, Madras, 3 in the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Arts, Bombay, one in the School of Arts, Jeypore and 2 in the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. The total amount spent on these scholarships during 1918-19 was Rs. 7,466-14-8.

Six scholarships of Rs. 25 each for the study of Veterinary Science at the Bombay Veterinary College were awarded in January 1919.

The number of medical scholarships was increased from 3 to 6 and their rate from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 and 40 per mensem. Three new medical scholarships for ladies at Rs. 60 for Graduates and Rs. 50 for under-Graduates were instituted during the year. The total amount of expenditure on medical scholarships was, English: Rs. 10,203-10-0 and Indian: Rs. 476-5-0.

Apart from the usual medical scholarships, 4 scholarships, two of Rs. 75 each to be given to Graduates in the Western system of Medicine for the study of Ayurveda or Unani Course, and two of Rs. 50 each to an Ayurvedic Pandit or Unani Hakim for the study of the Western system of Medicine in either the Madras or the Bombay Medical College or at the Bangalore Medical School were instituted. The latter two scholarships were awarded to two Ayurvedic Pandits who are now undergoing the course at the Bangalore Medical School, there being no applicants for the other scholarships.

Three scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 each tenable for a course of Mining Engineering at the Sibpur Engineering College or at any other Indian Centre were instituted and awarded during the year. One of these scholarship holders is studying in the Mining section of the Sibpur Engineering College and the other two will join in January 1920 when the term for Mining Engineering commences.

A special scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem was awarded to a Muhammadan teacher for the study of *Moulvi Alim* and *Moulvi Fusse* at the Oriental College, Lahore and another of the same value was awarded to an Agricultural Inspector for post-Graduate study at the Pusa Research Institute.

Six scholarships of Rs. 50 each tenable at the Indian Institute of Science for post-Graduate study in subjects connected with Applied Chemistry were instituted and awarded to Graduates.

In accordance with the scheme sanctioned for the award of 30 scholarships for training young men under the International Correspondence schools in Industrial, Technical and Commercial subjects, 23 scholarships were awarded during the year. Under this scheme, the premium required to be paid for the course will be paid by Government and recovered later on in 50 instalments from the scholars and if the scholar gets through the course successfully and obtains a Diploma, half of the amount advanced as premium will be given to him as bonus.

The following are details of award of scholarships to Backward and Depressed classes out of the total allotment of Rs. 89,160:—

	Rs.
Backward Classes—	
70 Second grade scholarships of Rs. 10 each	700
250 Third Do do 8 ,,	2,000
536 Fourth Do do 4 ,,	2,144
598 Fifth Do do 2 ,,	1,196
Depressed Classes—	
470 Primary grade scholarships of Rs. 2 each	940
52 Vernacular Lower Secondary grade scholarships of Rs. 4 each	208
Industrial Scholarships	120
16 scholarships in the English classes at rates varying from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 each.	

Grants-in-aid.

48. The amount disbursed in the shape of grants-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 5,02,399 or 13·04 per cent of the total expenditure on Education as against Rs. 4,54,770 or 14·47 per cent in 1917-18. The contribution from various funds are given below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	4,94,230
Local Funds	1,070
Municipal Funds	7,099

Out of the State contribution of Rs. 4,94,230, a sum of Rs. 19,330 was allotted to High Schools, Rs. 3,76,394 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for boys, Rs. 44,483 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular Schools for girls, Rs. 13,750 to Sanskrit Schools, Rs. 15,026 to special Institutions and the balance to Students' Homes and Scholarships.

Grants-in-aid to Buildings and Furniture.

49. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State funds towards building and other charges during the year was Rs. 34,364, of which a sum of Rs. 30,422 was allotted to building works and Rs. 3,942 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on Buildings.

50. The total expenditure on Government Educational buildings was Rs. 2,97,867 as against Rs. 2,04,491 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 2,45,042 was spent from the Public Works Budget on High schools and other schools and Rs. 52,625 on Taluk and Village schools from the Educational Budget. An expenditure of Rs. 74,589 was incurred on Village Elementary school buildings from the Village School Fund and from the Grant allotted from State funds for the purpose.

51. The important works that were completed or were in progress during the year were:—

Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.
Technological Institute, Bangalore.
Normal School, Kolar.
Training College, Mysore.
Collegiate High Schools, Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga.
A.-V. School, Tumkur.
Girls' Schools, Chamarajpet, Sagar and Shimoga.

iii. Encouragement to Authors.

Encouragement to authors.

52. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to authors, a sum of Rs. 3,110-11-0 was spent in the purchase of books and journals as against Rs. 2,941-7-0 in the previous year. Among the more important books and journals purchased out of the above provision may be mentioned the following:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Two sets of *Indian Medicinal plants*	501	8	0
Two hundred copies of *Akbar* by Mr. R. H. Desa Pande (In Kannada)	200	0	0
One hundred and seventy-five copies of *Karnataka Chandrike* ...	300	0	0
Twenty copies of *Iranian Influence on Moslem Literature* ...	80	0	0
Karnataka Granthamala	500	0	0
Ananda Chandrike	216	0	0

53. A sum of Rs. 1,100 was also paid as remuneration for the revision of some Departmental Readers as well as for writing certain manuscripts for the Department.

iv. Literature.

Publications registered.

54. During the year, 299 books and periodicals were registered as against 185 in the previous year. Of these, 184 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 98 in English and other European languages, 6 in the Indian classical languages and 11 in more than one language.

Nature of Literature.

55. Arranged according to subject matter, 29 were books on Religion, 42 on Art, 8 on Science and Mathematics, 17 on History, 5 on Biography, 13 on Philosophy and 13 on Natural Science, 17 were Works of Fiction and 155 Miscellaneous Works.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

i. Muzrai.

Deposits by private individuals.

1. Four deposits aggregating Rs. 15,600 under the charitable deposit rules were accepted by Government during the year. At the close of the year, there was a total sum of Rs. 6,22,000 deposited with Government as endowments to various charities inaugurated by private individuals.

Construction and repairs.

2. During the year under report, estimates amounting to Rs. 9,984 out of the annual State grant and estimates of the aggregate value of Rs. 52,054 out of temple funds and contribution from devotees were sanctioned under "construction and repairs." A building on the banks of the Ganges in Benares was purchased at a cost of Rs. 30,000 to locate the Maharaja's Chattram at the place.

Revision of scales of income and expenditure of Muzrai institutions.

3. The investigation into the resources of the Major and Minor Muzrai Institutions in the State, started last year, was completed during the year under report. Proposals for the revision of the scales of 84 Major temples and 50 Chattrams were drawn up by the Muzrai Superintendent after personal inspection of the institutions in question. Final orders sanctioning the scales submitted have been issued in the case of 31 temples and 12 chattrams.

Matts.

4. The properties of the undermentioned Matts continued to be under Government management during the year:—

1. Sri Vysarayaswami Matt at Sosale.
2. Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
3. Sri Sampushta Narsimhaswami Matt at Subramhanya.
4. Sri Hariharpur Matt, Koppa taluk.
5. Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
6. Bisagnia Matt at Chikmagalur.
7. Bandigadi Sampige Matt, Koppa taluk.

The Swamigalu of Sri Sivaganga Matt having passed away in October 1918 at Pondicherry, the succession of Vedamurthi Ramasesha Sastry as the Swamigalu of the Matt was recognized under the titular name of Sri Sachidananda Abhinava Subramhanya Gangadhara Bharati Swamigalu. The management of the affairs of the Matt was taken over by Government and the minor Swami is being educated and trained at Bangalore City. A scale of expenditure was also fixed for the Matt.

Prince Gulam Mahommad's Charity Fund.

5. The total number of recipients of the charity on the 30th June 1919 was 158. Out of these, 94 were Muhammadans, 46 Indian Christians and 18 Brahmins. The income for the year was Rs. 6,148 and the expenditure Rs. 5,890. There was a balance of Rs. 3,382 at the close of the year. There was further an invested surplus of Rs. 1,75,000 at the credit of the institution, Rs. 1,73,000 in the Government of India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Pro-Notes and Rs. 2,000 in the 5 per cent War Loan Bonds.

The Gumbuz.

6. Services were regularly conducted in the Gumbuz at Seringapatam, which contains the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan and in the Masjids at Seringapatam and Ganjam. The scales of income and expenditure in these institutions were revised, the Hindustani Schools maintained from the funds of the Gumbuz having been transferred to the control of the Education Department.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

7. Grants-in-aid from State Funds were continued during the year to the following institutions:—

	Rs.
1. Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	600
2. Girdlestone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
3. Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City* ...	1,200
4. Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City	225
5. Ubhaya Vedanta Pravartana Sabha, Melkote	120
6. Anathalaya, Mysore*	1,200
7. Abalasrama, Basavangudi, Bangalore City, for the maintenance of an orphan girl.	96

*NOTE.—An additional grant of Rs. 50 per month was sanctioned for each of these institutions for a period of 6 months.

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

8. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, continued to do good work. Eight students were sent up for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination and 4 were successful. The management of the College was under a Committee of gentlemen with the Muzrai Superintendent as President.

The Sanskrit College at Melkote was transferred from the Education Department to the control of the Muzrai Department. There were 67 students in the College distributed into 15 classes. Two candidates applied for the Vidvat examination held in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College at Mysore and both were successful.

The Ayurvedic College at Mysore also continued to do useful work. There were 4 classes containing 18 students at the end of the year. Out of the six students who appeared for the first examination, three passed in the First class and two in the Second class and all the three who appeared for the Final Examination secured a pass.

General.

9. The Assistant Engineer attached to the Department prepared forecast estimates in respect of 41 institutions and 12 detailed estimates for improvements and repairs of Muzrai institutions.

Rules were issued for the management of Village and Minor institutions as well as of Rest-houses and for the custody and inspection of jewels belonging to Muzrai Institutions.

The management of the chattram at French Rocks built by the late Rai Bahadur Mr. P. Krishna Rao, as well as of the temple built by him at Chitaldrug was taken over by Government during the year.

ii. Amrut Mahal.

Health of cattle

10. Owing to the adverse seasonal conditions that prevailed during the year, there was scarcity of pasture and water in the maidan *Kavals*. All the herds of Government cattle were therefore kept in the Malnad jungles for a longer period than usual. Rinderpest and anthrax broke out during the year. One hundred and fifty head of cattle died of infectious diseases and 631 from other causes.

Stock.

11. The year opened with 8,348 head of cattle. There were 1,234 births during the year. Three *gosu* were recovered from the *servegars*. The total stock was thus 9,585. Of these, 781 died, 209 were sold, 3 were written off the accounts and 1 was presented, leaving 8,591 head of cattle at the end of the year. The birth rate fell during the year under report, owing to under-feeding on account of adverse seasonal conditions.

Sheep.

12. There were 217 Australian sheep at the beginning of the year. Sixty-nine were born during the year. Of the total number 286, thirteen died and twelve were sold; there were thus 261 sheep remaining at the end of the year.

Milch cattle.

13. There were 34 head of cattle at the beginning of the year. Seven calves were born and one bull was transferred to the Kunigal Stud Farm, leaving a balance of 40 head of cattle at the end of the year.

Improvements.

14. Lantana was eradicated in about 20 acres in two *kavals*. A sum of Rs. 1,944 was realized from the sale, etc., of the produce raised on the *kaval* lands and 62 pallas of grain were in stock at the end of the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

15. The aggregate receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 48,398, out of a total demand of Rs. 51,612 including a balance of Rs. 6,658 of the preceding year. Of the total receipts, the main items were the sale proceeds of cattle (Rs. 27,520), the revenue realised on account of *Terige*, *i.e.*, sale proceeds of the right of grazing surplus grass in *Kavals* (Rs. 16,626), and miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 4,252). The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 35,728 as against Rs. 26,854 in the year previous.

General.

16. One hundred and ten bullocks were supplied to the Imperial Service Transport Corps at Rs. 120 each, 24 bullocks at a cost of Rs. 2,600 were sold to the Hessarghatta Grass Farm and 75 bullocks were sold by public auction for Rs. 7,804, the average price realized per head of cattle being about Rs. 113.

17. The two depots temporarily established for training bullocks for the use of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps were abolished towards the end of December 1918, after training 380 bullocks at a total cost of Rs. 6,410.

iii. Archæology.

General. 18. Two monographs were printed during the year, one on the Kesava Temple at Belur and the other on the Lakshmidevi Temple at Dodda Gaddavalli, forming Numbers II and III of *Architecture and Sculpture in Mysore* in the Mysore Archæological Series. The printing of the translations of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the *Sravana Belgola* Volume and of the General Index to the *Epigraphia Carnatica* Volumes made good progress and the printing of the Kannada and Tamil texts of the Supplements to Volumes III, IV and V of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* was completed during the year. About 100 new inscriptions recently discovered in the Anekal and Hoskote taluks are being correctly copied for incorporation into the Supplement to Volume IX of the *Epigraphia Carnatica*. Appendices III to VI to the revised edition of the *Karnataka Sabdanusasanam* were printed and an index of technical terms occurring in the work was under preparation. Nine plates illustrating several temples of archæological interest were prepared during the year for the Architectural Portfolio. A good number of photographs of temples of artistic merit was prepared for sale to the public.

Inscriptions. 19. Short tours were made by the Director in the Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore districts with the object of inspecting a few buildings of archæological interest and of making a resurvey of portions of the abovementioned districts. The number of villages surveyed was 102 in all. Altogether 188 new records were copied, 94 in Bangalore district, 54 in Tumkur district, 27 in Mysore district, 8 in Kadur district, 4 in Shimoga district and 1 in Kolar district. Out of 200 new records discovered during the year, 23 were in Tamil characters, 6 in Mahratti, 5 each in Nagari and Telugu and 3 in Persian, the rest being in Kannada. A large number of these records may be assigned to specific dynasties of kings such as the Ganga, the Nolamba, the Chola, the Hoysala and those of Vijayanagar and Mysore. There were, besides, a few records which relate to the chiefs of Ikkeri, Sugatur and Kalale and to the Mahrattas. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year, a set of copper plates received from the Paradesisvami Matha at Keregodi Rangapura, Tiptur taluk, is of some historical value. It relates to the Gangas and records a grant in about A.D. 880 by Rajamalla II, to a Saiva teacher of the name of Netrasiva. A fine stone inscription at Khaji Hosahalli, Hoskote Taluk, which may be assigned to the 7th century, brings to notice a Chief, probably of the Bana dynasty, named Binayadityarasar. Some copper plate inscriptions received from the Mulubagil Matha of the Tirthahalli taluk bring to light for the first time a few details about this little known Matha of the *Bhagavata Sampradaya*. A number of monuments of archæological interest was also inspected and photographed.

Ancient Manuscripts. 20. A large number of manuscripts was examined in several places during the year. Among these, *Sivacharita* is a sanskrit poem in praise of Siva by Kavivadisekhara of the Kausika-gotra. *Vaidyarajavallabha* is a Sanskrit work on medicine by Lakshmanacharya, who styles himself the *Pranacharya* of Bukka, son of the Vijayanagar King Harihara II, down to his patron Bukka II who is stated to have conquered the Andhra kings. The work may be assigned to the beginning of the 15th century. *Jnanachandra charite* is a Kannada poem in the *Sangatya* metre, giving an account of the Jaina Prince Jnanachandra, composed in A.D. 1659 by the Jaina poet Payanavarni, disciple of Panditacharya.

iv. Ethnography.

Ethnography. 21. Some of the manuscript accounts on hand were revised during the year.

v. Government Press.

Establishment. 22. There were 347 paid employees and 14 boys at the close of the year in the Central Press at Bangalore, making a total of 361 as against 423 in the previous year. Of the paid employees, 124 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 223 on piece-work. The number of permanent hands at the Branch Press, Mysore, was 58 as against 24 in the previous year, the increase being due to the additional

establishment sanctioned on account of the printing work relating to the Mysore University and the State Railways.

Value of stock, additions, etc.

23. One Wire Stitching Machine at a cost of Rs. 406 was bought during the year. In addition to this, 2,167 lbs. of types required for urgent works were purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,112 and 12,601 lbs. of type valued at Rs. 7,200 were cast and taken to credit in the Press stock. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,75,944 after writing off Rs. 29,491 for depreciation at recognised rates including the value of unserviceable articles and also worn out types. The value of plant and machinery at the Branch Press, Mysore, was Rs. 31,204.

Receipts and Expenditure.

24. The total receipts of the Government Press from all sources were Rs. 6,792 as against Rs. 6,713 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the two presses amounted to Rs. 1,37,225, exclusive of book debits, as against Rs. 1,40,863 in the previous year.

General Education.

25. Forty-four of the Press employees attended the school of general education attached to the Press.

Technical Education.

26. There were 7 students on the rolls of the Technical School and 4 of them had scholarships. Five students appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations and 2 of them secured passes, one in Composing (Elementary) and the other in Composing (Intermediate) and Proof reading (Elementary).

General.

27. With a view to reduce the congestion of work in the Government Press, the Superintendent was given the discretion to get works received from Heads of Departments executed in private presses. The cost of such works done by private presses during the year was Rs. 3,886.

vi. Stationery.

Stock.

28. The year opened with a stock worth Rs. 1,01,004 to which new stock valued at Rs. 2,66,485 was added during the year, making a total of Rs. 3,67,489. The value of foreign articles purchased during the year was Rs. 902 and the value of paper purchased from the Indian Mills and of stationery articles purchased locally was Rs. 2,32,728.

Supply to Public Departments.

29. The total cost of supplies made from the Depot to the various offices in the State, together with the cost of paper, binding materials, etc., issued to the Press, amounted to Rs. 2,34,428 as against Rs. 2,82,805 in the previous year. The total cost of paper and other articles supplied to the Press amounted to Rs. 83,247.

Balance.

30. The year closed with a balance of stock of the value of Rs. 1,33,061.

vii. Meteorology.

Observatories.

31. There was no change during the year in the number and status of the observatories in the State, Bangalore continuing to have a first class observatory and Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug, third class observatories. There were five self-recording and five special eye instruments in use at the Bangalore Observatory during the year, in addition to the ordinary complement of instruments for taking observations of pressure, temperature, wind and rainfall.

Working.

32. The working of the autographic instruments at the Observatory at Bangalore was on the whole satisfactory in spite of some temporary trouble experienced with the barograph and thermograph lamps. The anemograph was thoroughly overhauled during the year. Pilot balloon observations were continued during the year for finding the velocity and direction of upper air currents. The daily observations of clouds were also taken with the Nephoscope at fixed intervals. The results of balloon observations were as usual forwarded to Agra. The daily 8 A.M. observations were taken punctually at all the four observatories and immediately telegraphed as in previous years to the Central Offices in British India that required them for inclusion in their daily weather reports.

Rain registration.

33. Of the 225 Raingauge Stations maintained by the State, 200 or 89 per cent were inspected during the year as against the same percentage inspected in the previous year. Three raingauges, 16 measure glasses and 18 receivers were issued to Raingauge Stations that were in need of them during the year.

34. The observatories at Chitaldrug, Hassan and Mysore were inspected by the State Meteorological Reporter and found to be in good condition. Inspection of observatories.

35. The cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 16,745. Cost of the Department.

viii. Horticulture and Public Gardens.

36. The Lal Bagh continued to maintain its popularity as a place of recreation and study. The arrangements made last year for meeting requisitions for plants and seeds from local and foreign constituents from the Seed and Sale Depot were continued this year also. The issue of garden produce, comprising plants, seeds and cuttings, was kept up on account of sales and free supplies to charitable and public institutions. The number of plants and cuttings supplied was 10,813 and 1,894 as against 15,873 and 874 respectively in the previous year and the number of packets of seeds issued and the weight thereof were 3,648 and 766 lbs. as against 3,549 and 1,004 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Lal-Bagh.

37. The representative collection of specimens was maintained through the usual means, *i.e.*, Donations, Exchanges, Births and Purchases, the more important of the purchases being a couple of Lammergayers from Quetta and a tiger cub from Singampatti. A pair of Arabian Baboons and an Emu were exchanged for a collection of animals from the Mysore Zoo, among which a pair of Fallow Deer, a Kangaroo and a few birds may be mentioned. Chief amongst the animals sold were four panthers. Zoological collection.

38. The Summer Horticultural Show held in August and the Winter Show held in February at Bangalore were both very successful and the prizes offered by His Highness the Maharaja acted as a great incentive to garden owners to emulate each other and take an active interest in horticulture. Shows corresponding with the above were also successfully conducted at Mysore a week later in each case. Horticultural Shows.

39. Out of the 15 students in the Horticultural class in the previous year, 3 discontinued their studies, 1 was sent away and the remaining 11 were in their second year's course. As an adjunct to the Horticultural School, a class for *malis* was opened with the object of training gardeners. There were 9 apprentices in the class, all of whom received scholarships. The instruction imparted to them was of a practical nature, pertaining to the culture of fruits, vegetables and flowers. Horticultural and general education.

40. As a result of the propagandistic work carried on by the Horticultural Sub-Inspectors employed by the Agricultural Committee of the Economic Conference, indents for the supply of about 13,000 fruit plants were secured, the total number of persons who were supplied with plants being 200. The services of these Inspectors were made freely available to persons desirous of starting fruit gardens or improving existing ones and seventy-four new gardens were started during the year in the districts. Formation of fruit nurseries in the districts received attention and steps were taken to obtain from the Amrut Mahal Department 200 acres out of the Yemmedoddi kaval in the Kadur district. It is proposed to divide this land into blocks and allot the same to local capitalists willing to undertake the development of fruit culture. Fruit culture.

41. The Japanese cork plant, Quetta Cabbage, and Australian Eucalyptus varieties were among the chief introductions of the year. The new varieties of maize, *viz.*, "Moro", "Golden Beauty" and "Golden Dent" and the American variety of "Okra" were found to be decidedly superior to local varieties and large quantities of these seeds were distributed. Experimental cultivation.

42. The principal work connected with this item was the pipe line laid between the Pump House on the Tank Bund and the storage tank on the quarry near Tippu's Look-out in the Lal Bagh. The land recently acquired near the main entrance was cleared of rank vegetation and levelled. The lawns and formal portions in the Lal Bagh Garden and the landscape effect in the Cubbon Park in Bangalore and the Government House in Mysore were improved. Improvement.

43. The cost of the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh including the cost of superintending was Rs. 34,198 and the receipts from seeds, plants, &c., amounted to Rs. 6,732 during the year. Finance.

44. Useful work was done in the Sunnakal Experimental Farm by introducing, acclimatizing and distributing new vegetables and economic plants. General.

45. A separate Departmental Stall was opened at the Exhibition held during the Dasara of 1918, wherein certain fine specimens of economic plants grown in pots, dried vegetables and different kinds of fibres and ropes and carpets made out of them were exhibited.

viii (a). Hill Stations.

Hill Stations.

46. The charge of the Hill Stations was separated from that of the Gardens during the year.

47. The Nandi Hill Station continued to grow in popularity, the number of visitors during the year being 872 as against 681 in the previous year. The following improvements were sanctioned during the year:—

(1) Laying out a motor road from Sultanpet to the top of the Hill at a cost of about Rs. 65,000, the expenditure being spread over at least two years.

(2) The construction of two new cottages on the Hill at an aggregate cost of Rs. 12,420.

48. Schemes in regard to the Devarayadurg and Kalhattigiri Hill Stations, which were under preparation last year, have since matured and it has been decided that for the present the Bungalows in these places should be improved and treated as First Class Travellers' Bungalows. The scheme regarding the Bababudan Hill Station has been deferred for the present.

ix. Government Museum.

Visitors.

49. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 401,338 (232,866 males and 168,472 females) as against 372,279 in the preceding year. As usual, the largest crowds were during local festivals such as the Dharmaraya's Car Festival. A large number of school children, accompanied by their teachers, visited the Museum during the year.

Collection and additions.

50. The collection remained on the whole in good condition. The total number of exhibits added during the year was 38.

Cost.

51. The expenditure on account of the up-keep of the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 3,183 as against Rs. 3,586 in the preceding year.

x. Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses.

52. Including the two Government Presses, there were in the State 64 printing presses at the end of the year 1918-19 against 60 at the end of 1917-18. Of these, 31 were in the Bangalore district, 2 in the Kolar district, 2 in the Tumkur district, 23 in the Mysore district, 1 in the Hassan district, 2 in the Shimoga district, 2 in the Kadur district and 1 in the Chitaldrug district.

Newspapers and periodicals. (Calendar year 1918.)

53. During 1917, there were 11 newspapers and 38 periodicals in circulation, excluding the *Mysore Gazette* which is the Government Gazette, the *Police Gazette* issued by the Police Department, the *Mysore Economic Journal* and the *Arthasadhaka Patrika* issued by the Economic Conference. During the year 1918, 3 newspapers and 15 periodicals were newly added to the list and 6 periodicals ceased publication and one periodical was omitted from the list, being subsequently reported to be a "book" and not a "periodical". Thus there were 14 newspapers and 46 periodicals in circulation in 1918.

Of the total number (namely 60) of newspapers and periodicals, 41 were in Kannada, 14 in English, 2 in Urdu and 3 in more than one language. Of the 46 periodicals, 4 were published quarterly, 33 monthly, the remaining being fortnightly, weekly, etc. One of the periodicals was a comic journal, one dealt with medicine, 15 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literary, educational and miscellaneous matters.

xi. Libraries.

Libraries.

54. The libraries under the control of the Education Department during the year were the Educational Library located in the office of the Inspector-General

of Education and the Libraries attached to Collegiate and other High Schools. The control of the public libraries in the State other than those at Bangalore and Mysore was ordered to be transferred to the Education Department with effect from the 1st July 1919.

Educational Library and Museum.

55. Five hundred and sixty-nine books were added to the Library which brings the total number of volumes to 10,009 on the 30th June 1919. The addition was made up of (1) school books in English, Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit, (2) books bearing on History, English Literature and Biography and (3) reference books. The number of volumes lent out of the Library was 987.

Museum Library

56. The stock of the Library was increased by the addition of a number of departmental reports and art and scientific journals subscribed or received as donations. There were about 300 visitors to the Library during the year.

Central Book Depot.

57. The value of stock at the Central Book Depot on the 30th June 1919 comprising educational and official publications was Rs. 1,26,920. During the year 1918-19, stock valued at Rs. 1,44,441 was added. The total sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 41,751. The value of books, &c., supplied free of cost to educational institutions and to officers of the several Departments was Rs. 13,203.

V. R. THYAGARAJAIYAR,

8th December 1919. *Director of Statistics in Mysore.*

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1918-19.

	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1.	Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.	9th June 1919	Was on leave of absence for 6 months from the 10th December 1918 and was permitted to retire from the service of the State from the 10th June 1919.
	Rajasevadhurina Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	Gazetted to officiate as Dewan and President of the Council. Appointed Dewan from the 10th June 1919.	10th December 1918.		On leave on Medical certificate from the 10th December 1918.
	Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	Acting First Member of Council and Officiating Dewan and President of the Council.	Do ...		
2.	His Highness Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3.	Rajasevadhurina Sirdar M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	First Member of Council.	1st April 1916	9th June 1919	
	Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	Acting First Member of Council.	10th December 1918.	15th January 1919.	
	Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Offg. First Member of Council.	16th January 1919.		
4.	Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	Second Member of Council.	21st March 1916	9th December 1918.	On privilege leave up to the 7th August 1918.
	Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B L.	Offg. Second Member of Council.	2nd June 1918 10th December 1918.	7th August 1918	
5.	Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Extra Member of Council.	8th August 1918	9th December 1918.	
6.	Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	Third Member of Council. (Temporary)	2nd January 1919.		
7.	Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt. ...	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914		On privilege leave from the 16th December 1918 to the 15th January 1919.
	Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Officiating Chief Judge.	16th December 1918.	15th January 1919.	
8.	Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, ChiefCourt.	5th December 1909.		
	Mr. C. S. Dorasami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Officiating Judge, Chief Court.	2nd Jannary 1919.		
9.	Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A. ...	Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1914 ...	22nd January 1919.	On privilege leave for three months from the 23rd October 1918 and permitted to retire from the service of the State from the 23rd January 1919.
	Mr. R. B. Plumer ...	Officiating Judge, Chief Court.	23rd October 1918.		

Karnataka State Archives, (Departmental Library) ... No. ...

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1918-19.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	VII of 1918.—The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.	Yes- ...	4th Aug. 1918	
2	VIII of 1918.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Military Regulation, 1899.	No ...	6th Sept. 1918	
3	IX of 1918.—A Regulation to extend the period of the present additional members of the Mysore Legislative Council.	No ...	2nd Oct. 1918	
4	X of 1918 —A Regulation further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	No ...	8th Oct. 1918	
5	XI of 1918.—The Mysore Paper Currency (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	19th Nov. 1918	
6	XII of 1918.—A Regulation to amend the Regulation for avoiding loss by the default of Public Accountants.	No ...	2nd Dec. 1918	
7	I of 1919.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	No ...	15th Feb. 1919	
8	II of 1919.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.	No ...	1st May 1919	
9	III of 1919.—A Regulation further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.	No ...	7th May 1919	
10	IV of 1919.—A Regulation to define and amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses.	Yes ...	7th May 1919	
11	V of 1919.—The Mysore Paper Currency Regulation.	Yes ...	19th May 1919	

* Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Mahara

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1918-19.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of officers and men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mysore Horse	398*	366	131	11	12	180	294	1	...	...	14	61	219	Rs. 1,84,679	...	* Includes Medical and Veterinary Officers, Farmers and Ward Orderlies.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Infantry	1,812	1,551	157	66	51	116	1,475	3	...	...	53	365	1,057	2,50,895	...	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	923*	996*	130	25	24	173	904	1	...	...	28	97	779	4,68,036	...	*Excludes Medical and Veterinary officers.
Imperial Service Transport Corps	748*	728*	218	7	15	279	645	1	...	...	15	99	531	3,65,351	...	
Total ...	3,881	3,641	636	109	102	748	3,318†	6	...	...	110	622	2,586	12,68,961	...	†Excludes supernumeraries.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1918-19.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 13,45,666	219	1,571	20	58	163	3,335	139	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police	14	250 to 800									
Inspectors	128	60 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	82	40 to 50									
Jamedars, Head Constables and Sergeants	683	15 to 25									
Constables	5,316	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,768	12,972	6,928	7,644	5,757	5,844	3,647	3,603	2,110	2,241	52·6	47·1	63·3	61·7	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,87,026	Rs. 3,71,096	Rs. 1,01,091	Rs. 1,28,456	35·2	34·6	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	2	3	2
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	2
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	1	1	1
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	5	5	...
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	25	55	80	42
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	71	74	145	54
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	6	7	3
		Total ...	98	143	241	104
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	52	75	127	85
12	307	Attempts at murder	9	8	17	6
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	17	29	15
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	9	8	17	5
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	19	15	34	15
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	14	23	37	31
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	51	106	157	80
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	8	11	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	132	218	350	198
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	30	43	73	39
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	4	3	7	10
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	125	139	264	139
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	7	18	25	22
		Total ...	467	681	1,148	652

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	64	32	2	25	1	3	1	...	32	1	...
44	1,058	78	...	25	2	2	49	...	78	244	...
5	12	5	...	2	...	3	...	..	5	3	...
89	1,144	118	2	54	3	9	50	...	118	249	...
72	183	36	...	15	...	...	1	...	16	77	...
9	18	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	4	...
16	26	14	2	11	...	...	...	...	13	5	...
12	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
15	8	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...
25	34	14	2	4	1	1	6	...	14	10	..
74	238	34	1	27	1	1	4	...	34	85	...
4	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...
158	462	34	1	11	...	...	22	...	34	160	...
29	64	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	12	...
4	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
93	298	36	1	17	1	2	15	...	36	42	...
17	45	7	...	5	...	1	1	...	7	6	...
528	1,396	185	7	98	3	5	51	...	164	410	...

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	4	14	7
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	6	13	7
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	...	5	...
		Total ...	1	10	32	15
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	2	...	1	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	2	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	2	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	1	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	4	1	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	3	15	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	2	2	3
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	9	1
24	304A; 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	5	20	29	5

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1 withdrawn, 1 released.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	723	11 ,, 1 ,,
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 ,,
9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	12 withdrawn, 3 released.
4	...	...	5	1	3	9	11	65	1 withdrawn, 1 released.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	
1	1	3	...	4	2	1	...	5	2 released.
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2 ,,
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 ,,
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	106	8 compounded, 5 released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	233	33 ,, 1 released 1 escaped.
...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	41	1 released, 7 withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	207	1 ,, 2 ,, 1 escaped.
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	
16	12	12	9	5	5	10	11	719	14 released. 9 withdrawn. 41 compounded. 2 escaped.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	23	45	68	25
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	75	82	157	84
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	72	67	139	46
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	62	57	119	62
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1,487	1,725	3,212	1,511
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	1,719	1,976	3,695	1,729
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	90	101	191	104
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	6	9	15	20
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	96	110	206	124
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	208	414	622	315
		{ ordinary	1,669	2,736	4,405	2,463
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	181	159	340	188
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	27	38	65	40
37	419, 420	Cheating	38	39	77	60
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	162	207	369	233
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	29	44	73	18
		Total ...	2,314	3,637	5,951	3,317
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	9	13	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	13	58	71	27
42	.....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	68	1,579	1,647	1,020
		Total ...	85	1,646	1,731	1,053
		Grand Total ...	4,779	8,193	12,972	6,979

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25	212	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	103	...
73	110	34	...	25	5	4	...	...	34	22	...
64	92	18	1	4	...	1	12	...	18	39	...
44	89	18	...	5	...	1	11	1	18	17	...
1,601	1,196	*483	5	336	7	101	15	16	*480	287	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,807	1,699	*562	6	379	12	107	38	17	*559	468	...
82	255	13	1	5	...	...	7	...	13	82	...
6	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
88	267	14	1	5	...	...	8	...	14	86	...
329	383	171	4	118	...	30	19	...	171	78	...
2,418	2,666	*1,179	26	729	9	127	212	67	1,170	555	...
142	165	55	1	41	...	4	9	...	55	26	...
32	60	19	...	12	2	...	5	...	19	13	...
...32	52	20	1	12	1	2	4	...	20	4	...
178	470	40	...	22	1	1	16	...	40	209	...
36	79	19	...	3	...	13	3	...	19	26	...
3,167	3,875	*1,503	32	937	13	177	268	67	1,494	911	...
5	38	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...
50	61	30	...	2	2	...	26	...	30	12	...
1,180	1,838	*1,188	6	83	...	5	1,071	4	*1,169	103	...
1,235	1,937	1,221	6	85	2	5	1,100	4	1,202	117	...
6,914	10,318	*3,603	54	1,558	33	303	1,515	88	3,551	2,241	...

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	1	8	...
27	270, 218, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	...	1	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	1	...	...	2
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass, with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	41	55	59
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	42	64	62
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1	1	2	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	1	2	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	40	35	28
		Theft { ordinary	9	346	197	122
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	5	13	11
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	5	5	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	3	4	...	5
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	6	8	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	...	1	11
		Total ...	14	406	259	179
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	1	3	...	1
42	.....	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	17	2	11
		Total ...	1	20	2	12
		Grand Total ...	25	499	388	273

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	100	
6	5	9	1	4	...	...	...	42	1 transferred to military, 6 released on probation under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C., 3 absconded.
2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	24	10 released.
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	52	1 withdrawn.
182	57	44	11	...	...	...	...	317	*107 released, 1 absconded, 3 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
193	68	54	12	9	...	...	...	535	1 transferred, 9 released under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C., 4 absconded, 1 withdrawn, 3 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P.C.
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	158†	†1 released.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	165	1 released.
30	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	129	5 released.
135	56	26	8	...	1	...	...	808	*9 released on prbn. of good conduct under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
13	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	83	1 withdrawn.
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	1 released.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1 released.
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	8 released, 1 withdrawn, 1 compounded.
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31‡	‡2 released.
197	75	34	8	...	1	...	...	1,281	*9 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4 transferred, 1 absconded.
31	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	511	*19 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
31	21	12	...	...	...	...	...	556	*19 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.
447	178	114	29	14	6	10	11	4,017	*51 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, Cr. P. C.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1918-19					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	115	111	28	256	...	...	...	...	244	284	18	130	78	...	...	56	1 made an approver and 1 referred to Chief Court.
District Magistrates' Courts.	34	38	...	23	...	14	18	...	81	55	3	7	37	7	...	1	
Other Magistrates' Courts.	21,517	21,774	6,916	6,660	1,616	22,890	1,083	...	38,408	39,165	7,868	15,345	6,780	252	117	8,762	130 under Sec. 562 and 11 under Sec. 144, Cr. P. C.
Total ...	21,666	21,923	6,944	6,939	1,616	22,904	1,101	...	38,733	39,504	7,889	15,482	6,895	259	117	8,819	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	3	3	89	49	35	15	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	
Courts of Session	8	7	90	54	40	21	46	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	17	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	60	35	299	159	109	59	287	162	...	...	...	...	13	8	115	60	
Total ...	71	45	478	262	184	95	353	200	...	...	...	...	13	8	182	101	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration	
													Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.	Days	
Munsiffs' Courts ..	11,628	12,655	28,900	30,111	593	952	41,121	43,717	28,659	30,768	12,462	12,949	39,81,635 4 5	1,687	27,733	691	19,265	8,563	1,226	448	...	16,729	6,227	621	7,191	37,91,828 3 10	171·4	609
Subordinate Judges' courts ...	1,194	1,419	3,685	4,053	108	152	4,987	5,625	3,576	3,942	1,411	1,683	10,90,761 11 3	48	3,984	21	2,658	1,180	34	144	32	2,230	830	133	749	9,13,222 4 4	113·1	5
District Judges' Courts	67	78	90	60	2	2	159	140	81	61	78	79	7,90,846 1 6	2	14	44	2	10	3	18	25	8	10	3	40	3,02,874 15 6	477·6	2
Total ...	12,889	14,152*	32,675	34,224	703	1,106	46,267	49,482	32,316	34,771	13,951	14,711	58,63,243 1 2	1,737	31,731	756	21,925	9,753	1,263	610	57	18,967	7,067	757	7,980	50,07,925 7 8	254·0	616

* Excludes 8 cases transferred and includes 209 readmitted suits omitted to be shown last year in the Mysore Division.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs ...	11,525	12,644	39,47,019 4 5	30,197	29,311	37,51,270 11 1	41,722	41,955	76,98,289 15 6	29,078	28,237	30,66,350 2 10	12,644	13,718	46,31,939 12 8	9,868	2,602	1,248
Sub-Judges ...	1,175	1,167	5,66,588 8 8	3,890	3,824	7,39,045 10 11	5,065	4,991	13,05,634 3 7	3,898	3,592	6,90,999 4 3	1,167	1,399	6,14,634 15 4	1,025	310	64
District Judges	43	40	3,58,162 1 9	66	66	1,50,792 7 5	109	106	5,08,954 9 2	69	60	1,07,056 6 0	40	46	4,01,898 3 2	18	9	19
Total ...	12,743	13,851	48,71,769 14 10	34,153	33,201	46,41,108 13 5	46,896	47,052	95,12,878 12 3	33,045	31,889	38,64,405 13 1	13,851	15,163	56,48,472 15 2	10,911	2,921	1,331

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil courts in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—				*																					
Appeals from original decrees ...	184	159	194	272	378	431	219	185	159	246	1,74,319	1,82,201 5 7	141	122	35	25	25	25	7	7	5	6	329·5	234·8	
Do appellate decrees ...	131	97	156	146	287	243	190	132	97	111	35,730	32,891 2 3	86	74	37	24	5	7	6	2	56	25	234·0	216·5	
Do original orders ...	16	19	32	57	48	76	29	41	19	35	...	...	14	12	6	11	...	...	2	3	7	15	132·6	167·2	
Do appellate orders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	206	354	494	†393	700	747	346	454	354	293	1,12,649	98,255 5 7	180	259	59	67	30	42	16	42	61	44	162·0	207·7	
Do orders ...	14	35	67	‡ 54	81	89	46	59	35	30	...	...	17	25	14	16	2	1	4	3	9	14	134·0	226·4	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	87	123	236	246	323	369	200	206	123	163	49,669	60,592 13 0	95	118	50	47	36	21	13	14	6	6	165·7	214·0	
Do orders ...	6	6	15	20	21	26	15	24	6	2	...	...	6	4	6	19	...	1	2	...	1	...	112·1	141·1	
Total ...	644	793	1,194	1,188	1,838	1,981	1,045	1,101	793	880	3,72,367	3,73,940 10 5	545	614	207	209	98	97	50	71	145	110	161·2	208·3	

* Excludes 50 appeals transferred to District Court, Bangalore. † Excludes 100 appeals transferred. ‡ Excludes 15 appeals transferred.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1918.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,039	11,089	10,692	12,128	1,164	1 203	1,256	Rs. 1,15,351	Days 14	39·9 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	116,880	117,362	53,463	51,461	52,367	54,935	1,002	793	1,125	1,303	8,923	8,870	116,551	117,152	Rs. 3,29,54,045	Rs. 3,08,48,173	203	166	431	387	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	51,297	1,34,27,131 0 0	95,350 12 0	53,437	1,36,48,672	98,393 0 0	
Sales	55,610	1,33,65,002 0 0	99,958 4 0	52,221	1,47,31,069	1,00,587 0 0	
Wills	787	.....	2,967 0 0	992	.....	3,704 12 0	
Money bonds	801	2,80,681 0 0	1,579 0 0	758	2,22,569	590 0 0	
Miscellaneous	8,657	37,75,359 0 0	40,089 6 8	9,143	43,51,735	43,852 4 11	
Total ...	1,17,152	3,08,48,173 0 0	2,39,944 6 8	1,16,551	3,29,54,045	2,47,127 0 11	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,07,782 14 10	.....	.....	1,27,661 5 1	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,32,161 7 10	.....	.....	1,19,465 11 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1918	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1918-19	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1919	Remarks
		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	8,855	9,86,407	9,74,089	9 82.944	10,81,818	8,70,633	1,12,311	
1. Yelahanka	...	...	1,356	1,356	...	864	492	Was a Union in 1917-18.
2. Hoskote	3,769	3,154	3,128	6,897	3.291	4,806	2,091	
3. Sulibele	368	...	1,091	1,459	...	619	810	Was a Union in 1917-18.
4. Dodballapur	3,910	4,347	5,427	9,337	5.906	5,793	3,544	
5. Nelamangala	6,714	3.251	3,518	10,232	3,107	3,620	6,612	
6. Tyamagondlu	10,456	4,266	2,540	12,996	2,320	6,293	6,703	
7. Kankanhalli	1,111	2,657	3,965	5,076	2,259	3,652	1,424	
8. Magadi	5,972	4,251	5,377	11.349	3.056	5,076	6,273	
9. Closepet	2,169	4,391	4,997	7,166	3,347	3,706	3,460	
10. Channapatna	13,190	11,433	13,626	26,816	6,866	9,980	16,836	
11. Anekal	4,301	4,847	4,379	8,680	3,283	4,220	4,460	
12. Sarjapur	2,852	1,677	2,162	5,014	1,351	1,953	3,061	
13. Devanhalli	3,931	3,899	5,097	9,028	4,139	4,316	4,712	
14. Vadigenhalli	5,042	2,590	1,682	6,724	2,214	3,475	3,249	
Total ...	63,785	50,763	58,345	1,22,130	41,189	58,403	63,727	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	17,907	24,248	26,244	44,151	15,625	21,956	22,195	
2. Bowringpet	21,585	16,529	16,272	37,857	7,945	11,212	26,645	
3. Chintamani	31,180	14,699	13,277	44,457	11,597	13,501	30,956	
4. Sidlaghatta	3,646	5,256	5,226	8,872	4,593	5,243	3,629	
5. Mulbagal	1,325	2,884	3,936	5,261	4,060	3,985	1,276	
6. Chikballapur	38,050	16,079	15,306	53,356	10,799	15,140	38,216	
7. Srinivaspur	1,874	1,807	1,730	3,604	1,485	2,150	1,454	
8. Bagepalli	1,092	905	910	2,002	598	1,037	965	
9. Gudibanda	2,438	1,650	1,430	3,868	997	1,366	2,502	
10. Goribidnur	4,040	2,794	2,715	6,755	2,099	1,982	4,773	
11. Malur	3,824	4,475	4,098	7,922	3,425	5,462	2,460	
Total ...	1,26,961	91,326	91,144	2,18,105	63,223	83,034	1,35,071	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1918	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1918-19	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1919	Remarks
		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	37,477	31,094	28,419	65,896	22,446	39,400	26,496	
2. Maddagiri ...	10,726	6,172	5,822	16,548	4,259	5,733	10,815	
3. Chiknayakanhalli ...	7,524	5,291	6,557	14,081	3,395	5,584	8,497	
4. Sira ...	9,191	5,084	6,570	15,761	4,183	4,047	11,714	
5. Gubbi ...	5,081	4,603	4,718	9,799	5,196	4,690	5,109	
6. Tiptur ...	18,004	11,755	29,981	47,985	5,238	21,743	26,242	
7. Kunigal ...	10,196	7,644	4,692	14,888	5,132	4,575	10,313	
8. Pavagada ...	2,902	1,329	1,847	4,749	1,052	1,389	3,360	
9. Koratagere ...	3,843	2,511	2,115	5,958	1,359	2,092	3,866	
10. Turuvekere...	4,041	1,711	1,949	5,990	1,053	1,872	4,118	
Total ...	1,08,985	77,194	92,670	2,01,655	53,313	91,125	1,10,530	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	14,127	2,60,901	4,27,601	4,41,728	2,75,905	4,25,298	16,430	
1. Hunsur ...	12,737	6,570	7,199	19,936	3,816	6,080	13,856	
2. Chamrajnagar	10,718	6,480	5,653	16,371	6,720	6,733	9,638	
3. Ramasamudra	...	...	1,016	1,016	...	412	604	
4. Yedatore ...	4,228	2,780	3,804	8,032	1,758	3,051	4,981	
5. Saligram ...	6,846	1,586	1,898	8,744	934	3,904	4,840	
6. Heggaddevankote.	1,489	927	952	2,441	741	809	1,632	
7. Saragoor ...	594	...	971	1,565	...	315	1,250	
8. Gundlupet ...	11,772	7,342	5,240	17,012	5,172	5,087	11,925	
9. Nanjangud ...	49,896	21,000	18,338	68,234	16,935	47,348	20,886	
10. T.-Narsipur...	4,244	1,705	3,074	7,318	1,832	2,942	4,376	
11. Bannur ...	7,417	2,778	1,953	9,370	1,390	2,014	7,356	
12. Talkad ...	3,001	1,330	1,507	4,508	1,671	2,459	2,049	
13. Mugur ...	469	...	454	923	...	846	77	
14. Periyapatna...	3,887	1,933	2,098	5,985	1,809	1,731	4,254	
15. Seringapatam	2,008	8,013	11,040	13,048	11,123	9,727	3,321	
16. French Rocks	11,046	3,606	4,711	15,757	1,930	3,804	11,953	
17. Melkote ...	2,355	1,067	2,578	4,933	1,213	2,064	2,869	
18. Nagamangala	4,198	2,785	2,131	6,329	1,665	2,421	3,908	
19. Krishnarajpete	1,311	1,983	2,526	3,837	1,701	2,161	1,676	
20. Mandya ...	999	1,931	2,203	3,202	1,341	2,361	841	
21. Maddur ...	2,492	877	2,226	4,718	863	3,026	1,692	
22. Malvalli ...	3,383	4,484	4,013	7,396	2,769	5,910	1,486	
Total ...	1,45,090	79,177	85,585	2,30,675	65,383	1,15,205	1,15,470	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1918	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1918-19	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1919	Remarks
		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	7,278	19,851	30,778	38,056	17,692	18,090	19,966	
2. Hole-Narsipur	19,368	9,112	11,646	31,014	5,429	13,235	17,779	
3. Alur	23,496	5,656	3,701	27,197	4,257	15,430	11,767	
4. Saklespur	8,452	5,623	5,400	13,852	4,675	4,051	9,801	
5. Belur	6,129	5,189	5,798	11,927	4,159	7,885	4,042	
6. Arsikere	21,413	7,892	11,238	32,651	3,724	6,479	26,172	
7. Channarayapatna... ...	3,911	4,362	3,798	7,709	3,716	4,732	2,977	
8. Arkalgud	8,560	4,200	4,592	13,152	3,958	5,756	7,396	
9. Haranahalli	...	...	1,172	1,172	...	969	203	
10. Sravanabelagola	...	...	1,104	1,104	...	969	135	
Total ...	98,607	61,885	79,227	1,77,834	47,610	77,596	1,00,238	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	12,775	54,432	71,061	83,836	45,884	56,992	26,844	
2. Benkipur	889	...	1,247	2,136	...	739	1,397	
3. Channagiri	4,955	3,930	3,337	8,292	3,616	3,159	5,133	
4. Honnali	3,882	2,619	2,152	6,034	2,858	3,586	2,448	
5. Nyamti	2,981	3,097	3,212	6,193	3,312	3,220	2,973	
6. Shikarpur	13,358	5,960	4,712	18,070	5,664	4,417	13,653	
7. Shiralkoppa	...	...	1,794	1,794	...	1,010	784	
8. Sorab	766	1,103	2,122	2,888	1,829	1,574	1,314	
9. Sagar	5,533	7,532	7,318	12,851	13,559	9,398	3,453	
10. Kallurkatte	1,486	1,621	2,193	3,679	1,455	1,396	2,283	
11. Tirthahalli	19,872	6,167	6,914	26,786	4,663	7,248	19,538	
12. Kumsi	2,098	1,689	1,334	3,432	1,772	2,178	1,254	
Total ...	68,595	88,150	1,07,396	1,75,991	84,612	94,917	81,074	

Appendix XVI– *concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1918	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1918-19	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1919	Remarks
		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-17		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	75,532	38,863	39,221	1,14,753	29,653	35,050	79,703	
2. Tarikere	10,951	17,891	18,838	279,789	35,944	14,031	15,758	
3. Birur	13,003	6,426	7,562	20,565	6,185	7,293	13,272	
4. Kadur	16,675	11,035	5,263	21,938	9,632	4,998	16,940	
5. Narasimharajapura ...	3,232	2,212	2,554	5,786	1,947	2,314	3,472	
6. Mudgere	8,937	2,939	2,637	11,574	1,819	3,827	7,747	
7. Koppa	12,069	2,890	2,565	14,634	1,236	1,757	12,877	
8. Ajjampur	587	...	1,164	1,751	...	1,055	696	Was a Union during 1917-18.
9. Sivane	384	...	457	841	...	232	609	
Total ...	1,41,370	82,256	80,261	2,21,631	86,416	70,557	1,51,074	
Sringeri	2,025	3,831	3,174	5,199	3,919	3,941	1,258	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	12,229	22,377	18,137	30,366	14,357	17,907	12,459	
2. Davangere	75,067	64,862	71,821	1,46,888	50,605	1,05,403	41,485	
3. Harihar	18,754	16,406	9,551	28,305	12,288	12,653	15,652	
4. Holalkere	4,426	3,065	4,252	8,678	3,786	4,889	3,789	
5. Hosdurga	6,601	5,007	3,443	10,044	3,118	3,548	6,496	
6. Hiriyur	7,071	4,493	4,300	11,371	2,758	1,885	9,486	
7. Challakere	11,709	9,103	5,364	17,073	5,486	6,313	10,760	
8. Molakalmuru	1,501	1,921	2,208	3,709	2,124	2,271	1,438	
9. Jagalur	10,818	4,539	4,584	15,402	3,362	4,107	11,295	
10. Naikanhatti	485	...	546	1,031	...	495	536	
11. Mayakonda	685	...	775	1,460	..	524	936	
12. Malebennur	84	..	836	920	...	770	150	
Total ...	1,49,430	1,31,773	1,25,817	2,75,247	97,884	1,60,765	1,14,482	
Grand Total ...	9,27,830	19,13,663	21,25,309	30,53,139	19,01,222	20,51,474	10,01,665	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1918-19.

State	July 1918	August 1918	September 1918	October 1918	November 1918	December 1918	January 1919	February 1919	March 1919	April 1919	May 1919	June 1919	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	1·94	3·80	3·77	1·59	7·19	0·33	0·21	0·00	0·37	1·13	3·95	5·41	29·69	41·70	40·66	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1918-19.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer.)

Article	During June 1918		During June 1919		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	4	9	2	15	
2. Rice (best sort)	4	12	3	5	
3. Do (common)	5	12	4	2	
4. Javar	9	3	6	5	
5. Ragi	14	9	6	13	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1918-19.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation works charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	2,94,315	.....	2,94,315	730	.....	730	2,95,045
Minor works	31,456	56,057	87,513	.....	1,74,180	1,74,180	2,61,693
Establishment	.....	.....	70,073	.....	.....	32,289	1,02,362
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	2,186	.....	.....	870	3,056
Suspense	.....	.....	670	.....	.....	.....	670
Reserve for Capital expenditure.	5,00,000	.....	5,00,000	.....	.....	.....	5,00,000
Total ...			9,54,757			2,08,069	11,62,826
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works	.....	1,04,403	1,04,403	.....	13,988	13,988	1,18,391
Establishment	.....	.....	1,14,443	.....	.....	2,445	1,16,888
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,630	.....	.....	70	1,700
Suspense	.....	.....	3,283	.....	.....	.....	3,283
Total ...			2,23,759			16,503	2,40,262
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of Establishment	.....	.....	34,735	.....	.....	.....	34,735
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	940	.....	.....	.....	940
Total ...			35,675				35,675
Total Irrigation Works ...			12,14,191			2,24,572	14,38,763
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	12,99,922	90,689	13,90,611A	2,01,618	5,581	2,07,199	15,97,810
Communications	1,80,707	5,11,143	6,91,850B	66,695	2,99,690	3,66,385	10,58,235
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,78,561	1,57,588	3,36,149C	234	.....	234	3,36,383
Establishment	.....	.....	5,12,758D	.....	.....	1,08,554	6,21,312
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	36,932	.....	.....	2,497	39,429
Suspense	.....	.....	14,773	.....	.....	.....	14,773
Total ...			29,83,073			6,84,869	36,67,942
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	1,724	13,135	14,859	.....	.....	.....	14,859
Communications	.....	540	540	.....	.....	.....	540
Total ...			15,399			.....	15,399
Total Civil Works ...	.....	.....	29,98,472	.....	.....	6,84,869	36,83,341
Army—Military Works—							
Works	41,865	6,588	48,453	.....	.....	.....	48,453
Establishment	.....	.....	10,373	.....	.....	.....	10,373
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	76
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			58,902				58,902

A includes Rs. 8,144 incurred on account of 27 Agriculture 6 Sericulture.
B ,, Rs. 3,260 ,, 2 Forests 1 Conservancy and works IV Communications, Roads and Bridges.
C ,, Rs. 5,242 ,, 30 Grants for Public Improvements 7 Malnad Improvements.
D excludes Rs. 15,926, being the portion of establishment charges transferred from Civil Works to Cauvery Power Scheme working expenses on account of direction charges.

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1918-19.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Krishnarajasagara works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	12,92,609	.....	12,92,609	.....	.....	.....	12,92,609
Establishment ...	.....	.....	2,52,506	.....	.....	.....	2,52,506
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	3,298	.....	.....	.....	3,298
Suspense	.....	.....	14,488	.....	.....	.....	14,488
Total ...			15,62,901				15,62,901
Other works—Kolar Gold Fields Water-works Capital account—							
Works ...	10,852	.....	10,852	.....	.....	.....	10,852
Establishment ...	.....	.....	2,704	.....	.....	.....	2,704
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	182
Suspense ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			13,738				13,738
Krishnarajasagara works—working expenses—							
Works ...	.....	14,646	14,646	.....	.....	.....	14,646
Establishment ..	.....	.....	10,321	.....	.....	.....	10,321
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	366	.....	.....	.....	366
Total ...			25,333				25,333
Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—working expenses.							
Works	.....	1,36,329	1,36,329	.....	.....	.....	1,36,329
Establishment ...	.....	.....	33,506	.....	.....	.....	33,506
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	2,073	.....	.....	.....	2,073
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			1,71,908				1,71,908
Total State Funds and Local Funds.			60,45,445			9,09,441	69,54,886
Contribution works—Irrigation works—							
Works	.....	36,599	36,599	.....	.....	.....	36,599
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...			36,599				36,599
Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ..	6,812	4,705	11,517	.....	.....	.....	11,517
Communications ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	36,555	1,09,592	1,46,147	.....	.....	.....	1,46,147
Establishment ...	.....	.....	6,419	.....	.....	.....	6,419
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	182	.....	.....	.....	182
Total ..			1,64,265				1,64,265
Grand Total ...			2,00,864				2,00,864
Total, P. W. Department ...			62,46,309			9,09,441	71,55,750
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
Cauvery Power scheme—							
Bangalore Electric Tramways.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital Expenditure ...	3,89,973	.....	3,89,973	.....	.....	.....	3,89,973
Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	.....	9,88,848	.....	.....	.....	9,88,848
Depreciation Fund ...	.....	.....	3,31,030	.....	.....	.....	3,31,030
Total ...	3,89,973		17,09,851*				17,09,851*
Contribution Works ...	1,43,524		1,43,524				1,43,524
Total Expenditure ...	5,33,497		18,53,375				18,53,375
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments			80,99,684			9,09,44	90,09,125

* Excludes expenditure of Rs. 26,348, on the extension and maintenance of telephones.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1918-19.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1918-19	184,108	257,700	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,436	12,481	4	111,067	36,018	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in January 1916.
Kolar		200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,086	601,961	292,175	2,472	11,782	1	97,915	31,995	
Tumkur		221,468	191,429	17,358	51,550	154,280	708,973	343,869	2,594	8,453	...	115,957	28,114	
Mysore		339,115	399,761	10,584	76,449	231,792	745,966	429,041	3,233	8,610	60	209,193	63,537	
Hassan		222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,236	...	110,442	16,466	
Shimoga		196,008	135,244	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1,273	890	...	87,297	34,888	
Kadur		136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,981	2	60,095	14,380	
Chitaldrug		183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,916	28,005	
Total ...		1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,236,994	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	69	873,882	253,403	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1917-18 and 1918-19.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits (arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1917-18	721	30,08,240	109	74,457	260	2,72,776	3,000	30,76,124	4,090	64,31,597	
	1918-19	689	31,37,869	107	1,08,447	258	3,31,016	2,668	34,63,071	3,722	70,40,403	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1918-19.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1917-18	Collection during the current year 1918-19	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ..	...	...	...	66,18,185	1,10,95,759	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands				97,65,838	91,03,310	...	...
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	15,01,091	1,09,75,791	1,24,76,885	5,30,760	4,56,656	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...				6,01,770	5,42,096	...	.
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	1,52,221	1,52,221	1,69,431	1,52,221	...	..
Total ...	15,01,094	1,08,23,570	1,23,24,664	1,07,31,937	99,48,843	3,43,142	20,32,679
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	14,30,481	14,30,481	16,32,291	14,30,481	...	..
2. Other leases ...	...	44,114	44,114	22,443	44,114	.	.
3. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	28,321	28,321	31,018	28,321	...	...
Total ...	...	14,46,274	14,46,274	16,23,716	14,46,274	..	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ..				28,08,315	19,52,858		
2. Timber and other Forest produce.	10,93,291	54,12,111	65,05,402	15,74,187	20,35,300	3,77,314	21,07,553
3. Miscellaneous ..				60,730	32,377		
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	8,09,969	8,09,969	399	8,09,969		
Total ...	10,93,291	46,02,142	56,95,433	44,42,833	32,10,566	3,77,314	21,07,553
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	25,519	29,98,166	30,23,685	28,38,286	29,96,672	2,293	24,720
2. Toddy ...	87,704	34,15,579	35,03,283	30,57,060	34,12,869	4,374	86,040
3. Ganja and majum ...	2,388	3,08,998	3,11,386	2,54,465	3,07,526	169	3,701
4. Opium	1,085	1,07,664	1,08,749	71,972	1,07,718	99	932
5. Other receipts ...	16,545	1,16,697	1,33,242	94,245	1,25,215	279	7,748
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	2,59,156	2,59,156	89,777	2,59,156	...	...
Total ...	1,33,241	66,87,948	68,21,189	62,26,251	66,90,844	7,204	1,23,141
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	5,42,058	5,42,058	5,34,301	5,42,058	..	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	6,91,972	6,91,972	6,60,301	6,91,972	...	..
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	42,189	42,189	46,815	42,189	...	...
4. Plain paper for Court purposes ..	...	10,372	10,372	9,355	10,372	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	15,198	15,198	11,673	15,198	...	...
6. Fines and Penalties	...	17,554	17,554	17,861	17,554	...	...
7. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	47,677	47,677	48,247	47,677	..	...
Total ...	..	12,71,666	12,71,666	12,35,059	12,71,666	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1917-18	Collection during the current year 1918-19	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	2,743	2,743	3,833	2,743	.....	.....
2. Recoveries on account of Pauper suits ...	...	3,262	3,262	2,133	3,262	.....	.....
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	..	45,439	45,439	42,421	45,439	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	3,407	3,407	6,018	3,407	.....	.....
5. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	11,777	11,777	11,574	11,777	.....	.....
Total ...	...	43,074	43,074	42,831	43,074	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Miscellaneous (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	...	32,519	32,519	35,129	32,519	.....	.....
2. Registration ..	...	2,45,384	2,45,384	2,37,790	2,45,384	.....	.....
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ..	...	19,682	19,682	15,798	19,682	.....	.....
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	15,873	15,873	18,715	15,873	.....	.....
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	25,089	25,089	37,237	25,089	.....	.....
6. Miscellaneous ...	599	2,23,285	2,23,884	1,63,325	2,23,884	.....	.....
7. Jails ...	...	2,779	2,779	9,718	2,779	.....	.....
8. Police ...	...	6,659	6,659	6,468	6,659	.....	.....
9. Medical ...	...	39,345	39,345	65,755	39,345	.....	.....
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	4,957	4,957	5,104	4,957	.....	.....
11. Education ..	...	2,35,595	2,35,595	2,41,059	2,35,595	.....	.....
12. Army ..	...	45,948	45,948	32,934	45,948	.....	.....
Total ...	599	8,97,115	8,97,714	8,69,032	8,97,714	.....	.....
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	3,00,000	6,27,848	9,27,848	...	9,27,848	.....	.....
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	77,094	77,094	91,317	77,094	.....	.....
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	44,080	44,080	44,827	44,080	.....	.....
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	8,02,644	8,02,644	12,03,608	8,02,644	.....	.....
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances	...	33,092	33,092	25,565	33,062	.....	.....
3. Civil works ...	...	2,33,870	2,33,870	1,14,614	2,33,870	.....	.....
4. Agriculture ...	...	1,22,878	1,22,878	72,886	1,22,878	.....	.....
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	6,822	6,822	9,665	6,822	.....	.....
Total ...	3,00,000	19,48,328	22,48,328	15,62,482	22,48,328	.....	.....

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1917-18	Collection during the current year 1918-19	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	15,99,180	15,99,180	14,27,894	15,99,180	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	...	3,23,697	3,23,697	2,47,844	3,23,697	...	...
3. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	13,28,729	13,28,729	15,68,467	13,28,729	...	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory ...	...	5,52,468	5,52,468	15,24,434	5,52,468	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	...	—8,156	—8,156	32,571	—8,156	...	...
Total ...	...	37,95,918	37,95,918	48,01,210	37,95,918	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	30,28,225	3,15,16,035	3,45,44,260	3,15,35,351	2,95,53,227	7,27,660	42,63,373
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	35,56,054	35,56,054	28,64,978	35,56,054	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt :—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	1,65,042	1,65,042	4,01,272	1,65,042	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	13,16,331	13,16,331	10,71,456	13,16,331	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	47,452	47,452	1,07,594	47,452	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	26,89,670	26,89,670	33,30,671	26,89,670	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	11,44,256	11,44,256	7,09,828	11,44,256	...	...
6. Deposits ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	1,79,435	...	...	..
9. Departmental balance	...	6,403	6,403	9,982	6,403	...	..
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	...	...	3,97,038	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	65,490	65,490	...	65,490	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	89,90,698	89,90,698	90,72,254	89,90,698	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	30,28,225	4,05,06,737	4,35,34,958	4,06,07,605	3,85,43,925	7,27,660	42,63,373
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,72,25,790	4,96,39,684	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1917-18	Current year 1918-19	Previous year 1917-18	Current year 1918-19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	21,19,000	21,49,000	20,41,262	21,74,406	
2. Forests	10,68,000	11,12,000	10,61,466	11,78,468	
3. Excise	3,62,000	3,65,000	3,55,864	3,81,156	
4. Stamps	76,000	1,14,000	77,342	96,588	
5. Registration	1,09,000	1,21,000	1,06,345	1,29,042	
Total ...	37,34,000	38,61,000	36,42,279	39,59,660	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	10,35,000	10,53,000	11,24,296	13,02,104	
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,46,000	1,33,000	1,36,976	1,32,132	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	4,89,000	4,79,000	4,54,609	3,90,277	
5. Miscellaneous	80,000	1,42,000	1,26,139	1,83,632	
6. Courts of Law	9,19,000	9,63,000	8,98,595	10,11,485	
7. Jails	1,14,000	1,25,000	1,02,769	1,39,923	
8. Police	11,54,000	11,62,000	10,27,337	13,09,017	
9. Army	17,32,000	17,62,000	15,10,075	17,90,411	
Total ..	76,69,000	78,19,000	73,80,796	82,58,981	
D. Public Instruction	33,33,000	37,97,000	28,78,615	36,14,001	
E. Medical charges	6,29,000	6,83,000	6,41,015	7,96,507	
F. Religious charges	3,64,000	3,73,000	3,60,198	3,65,602	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	30,00,000	30,76,000	16,32,397	14,41,514	
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	22,00,000	24,92,000	15,75,527	15,62,752	
3. Cauvery Power Works	8,92,000	10,72,000	5,82,661	3,89,973	
4. Industrial Works	20,00,000	25,00,000	2,19,576	8,29,185	
5. Other Works, Kolar Gold Fields Water-works	...	1,73,000	72,019	—49,593	
Total ..	80,92,000	93,13,000	40,82,180	41,73,831	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	13,87,000	15,16,000	11,66,939	12,14,373	
ii. Civil Works	20,70,000	26,40,000	22,57,460	30,46,007	
Total ..	34,57,000	41,56,000	34,24,399	42,60,380	
I. Stamp Department—					Included under Revenue collection charges.
J. Pensions	12,15,000	12,49,000	12,00,637	12,30,830	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1917-18	Current year 1918-19	Previous year 1917-18	Current year 1918-19	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Capitalisation Fund	10,17,000	9,41,000	8,71,764	7,11,167	
2. Supervision of Mines	1,84,000	1,82,000	1,70,776	1,94,435	
3. Sinking Fund	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,667	3,33,333	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	7,86,000	9,04,000	7,75,391	6,74,206	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure	9,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	
6. Sanitation and vaccination ...	1,11,000	1,28,000	1,26,719	1,51,128	
7. Economic Conference	2,68,000	2,54,000	2,36,476	2,25,889	
8. Agriculture	4,91,000	6,14,000	4,22,949	6,48,945	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	3,17,000	3,19,000	3,01,205	6,07,163	
10. Co-operative Societies	94,000	1,05,000	85,043	98,729	
11. Grants for Public Improvements ...	11,68,000	12,25,000	8,73,547	6,26,931	
12. Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Famine Insurance	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	66,000	69,000	1,43,383	1,53,774	
15. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure	3,50,000	4,62,000	3,50,000	4,62,000	
16. Extraordinary expenditure ...	.....	.....	.....	14,22,754	
17. Add—Unspent allotments transferred to balances at credit of departments.	.....	.....	.. ...	3,98,000	
18. Deduct expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments and Reserve Funds	10,80,000	25,82,000	6,04,548	36,24,000	
Total ...	55,05,000	43,54,000	54,86,372	44,74,354	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	3,74,98,000	3,91,05,000	3,25,96,551	3,46,34,146	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2. Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Unfunded Debt :—					
Insurance and Provident Funds ...	.....	.....	.....	....	
Savings Bank deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Endowments for charitable and other purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Reserve Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Local and other Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Deposits	.....	.....	4,29,060	21,40,677	
7. Advances	.....	.....	28,87,132	14,96,121	
8. Suspense account	.....	.....	.....	1,83,583	
9. Departmental balance	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	
10. Loans	.....	.....	1,88,860	79,679	
11. Remittances	.....	.....	.....	5,05,478	
12. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	28,428	.....	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.. ...	35,33,480	44,05,538	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	3,74,98,000	3,91,05,000	3,61,30,031	3,90,39,684	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	1,10,95,759	1,06,00,000	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,72,25,790	4,96,39,684	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1918.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*160 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,861,876	19,628	12,169	3,024	2,535	1,900	...	...	6,39,082	11,211	605·7	11,816·7	

* Exclusive of 2 Special Hospitals, 6 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 10 Railway Dispensaries, but including the 2 Local Fund Dispensaries at Ayyanur and Harnahalli not taken into account in the Report proper.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1918.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	114,125	97,609	.....	16,516	111,463	343,948	232,485	.....	20	17·1	19·5	60·3	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1918-19.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19		Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19	Past year 1917-18	Present year 1918-19	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										
		Colleges.										
3	3	Colleges, English, for men	613	703	569	633	6,55,941					6,55,941 Provincial
1	1	Do for women	5	8	4	6	Provincial					
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	211	166	146	137	46,248	4,886	..	...	118	51,252
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	9	9	5	8	18,841	..	...	...	..	18,841
9	9	Total ...	838	886	724	784	7,21,030	4,886	...	...	118	7,26,034
		Secondary Schools.										
16	16	High Schools, English, for boys	6,247	5,799	4,915	4,968	1,39,126	...	..	1,17,609	14,274	2,71,009
6	10	Do Vernacular, for boys	245	336	171	264	28,163	489	...	1,199	...	29,851
228	266	Middle Schools, English, for boys	37,512	39,208	26,535	27,816	1,81,988	35,115	2,316	1,40,734	15,718	3,75,871
93	94	Do Vernacular, for boys	10,675	10,429	7,193	6,790	87,434	...	2,089	5,622	4,848	99,993
3	3	High Schools, English, for girls	79	78	44	68	12,377	...	...	696	4,083	17,156
3	3	Do Vernacular, for girls	28	30	25	20	27,021	...	...	...	..	27,021
14	13	Middle Schools, English, for girls	2,590	2,160	2,075	1,462	19,221	...	...	4,896	10,668	34,785
101	88	Do Vernacular for girls	11,017	9,254	6,692	5,443	25,444	...	...	203	19,501	45,148
464	493	Total ...	68,393	67,304	47,650	46,831	5,20,774	35,604	4,405	2,70,959	69,092	9,00,834
		Primary Schools.										
8,207	8,966	Primary Schools, for boys	233,624	219,797	166,756	151,156	4,46,064	4,53,320	1,956	2,069	25,931	9,29,340
554	630	Do for girls	23,977	23,375	15,832	15,096	86,528	74,740	390	79	15,680	1,77,417
8,761	9,596	Total ...	257,601	243,172	182,588	166,252	5,32,592	5,28,060	2,346	2,148	41,611	11,06,757
		School Education (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	440	427	401	422	51,293	46,073	...	...	121	97,487
3	3	Do do Mistresses	39	101	38	65	10,365	...	...	...	698	11,063
...	...	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	...	...	...	...	6,994	...	...	...	..	6,994
22	22	Industrial Schools for men	1,417	1,428	942	1,250	50,871	...	...	95	47,000	97,966
4	4	Do do for women	210	212	187	188	2,313	...	...	...	3,898	6,211
4	4	Commercial Schools	469	457	342	380	18,960	...	...	4,127	18	23,105
2	2	Medical and Forest Schools	46	96	34	87	23,498	...	...	88	145	23,731
64	57	Sanskrit Schools	2,566	2,029	2,019	1,468	11,026	...	348	...	1,683	13,057
2	2	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	42	54	29	43	1,320	1,070	...	20	165	2,575
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	101	76	135	67	12,513	...	...	1,322	...	13,835
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	170	139	79	136	14,222	...	...	1,987	121	16,330
...	1	Telegraph Training class	...	...	...	...	668	...	...	...	...	668
2	2	Agricultural Schools	54	41	44	29	13,790	...	...	...	384	14,174
290	301	Practical Instruction classes	7,096	7,031	5,345	5,604	19,849	...	...	...	237	20,086†
402	407	Total ...	12,650	12,091	9,595	9,739	2,37,702	47,143	348	7,639	54,470	3,47,302
9,636	10,505	Total of all Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	339,482	323,453	240,557	223,606	20,12,098	6,15,693	7,099	2,80,746	1,65,291	30,80,927
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
...	1	Advanced	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,107	986	Elementary	14,989	13,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,107	987	Total, Private Institutions ...	14,989	13,365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	..	...	...	11,44,366	79,766	11	1,08,013	94,936	14,27,092
10,743	11,492	Grand Total of all Institutions and Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	354,471	336,818	240,557	223,606	31,56,464	6,95,459	7,110	3,88,759	2,60,227	45,08,019

† As accounts are not received, last year's figures are repeated.

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